# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,403—New Series. BOMBA[illegible] TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1879.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay.—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
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| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 50 |
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Ten Lines and under—

| | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| First insertion | 5 | 0 |
| Second do. | 2 | 8 |
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| Fourth and succeeding insertions | 0 | 2½ As. |

A line, b[illegible]t no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

### LONG AD[illegible]ERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .......... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .......... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding .......... 2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

F[illegible] [illegible]vertisements which are to be inserted for a consider abl[illegible] [illegible]ne special contracts may be made.

### SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant, Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .......... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line .......... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged accordi[illegible] [illegible]o the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 l[illegible] [illegible] which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—Two RUPEES.

### "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12 Postage in England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy.......... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

### WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CHANDA, 2,632 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander C. M. H. Day, on SATURDAY, the 11th January 1879, at 5 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

### WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. Smith, on THURSDAY, the 9th January, 1879, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

### BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 9th January 1879, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on MONDAY, the 13th January 1879, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. (Including Wines.) | 3rd Class. (Without food.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | Rs. 220 | Rs. 150 | Rs. 40 |
| Suez | 369 | 220 | [illegible] |
| Port Said | 380 | 240 | [illegible] |
| Jaffa | 400 | 300 | 120 |
| Beyrout | 425 | 320 | 125 |
| Cyprus | 450 | 330 | 130 |
| Messina | 500 | 340 | 140 |
| Naples | 500 | 340 | 140 |
| Leghorn | 500 | 340 | 140 |
| Genoa | 500 | 340 | 140 |
| Marseilles | 520 | 350 | 145 |

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st February 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.
SUMATRA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st April 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, and CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Portsaid regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above-named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

### ANCHOR LINE.

### BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND GENOA.

THE Steamer COLUMBIA will sail as above on the 29th January 1879.

For passage or further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—A SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried.

Bombay, 20th December 1878.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

### REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE COMPANY'S S. S. POLLUCE, Capt. G. Ragusin, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 31st January 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Trieste | Rs. 400 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 180 0 |
| To Cyprus (via Port Said) | ,, 375 | ,, 295 | ,, 143 0 |
| To Port Said | ,, 320 | ,, 255 | ,, 131 0 |
| To Suez | ,, 300 | ,, 240 | ,, 122 0 |
| To Aden | ,, 170 | ,, 130 | ,, 66 8 |

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

### THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

| | Via Calais. | Via Ostende. |
|---|---|---|
| First Class, Trieste to London | £12-3 | £11-18 |
| Second Class, Trieste to Cologne.<br>First Class, Cologne to London | £9-19 | £9-14 |

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For information about the Weekly Mail service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 28th Oct., 1878.

## HOTELS.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class, and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran. Mr. D'Souza has houses to let.

TERMS—MODERATE.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

| | Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1879. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (s) | KASHGAR | 2621 | 450 | R. J. Baker | 13th Jan. |
| (s) | TEHERAN | 2984 | 450 | D. Rennoldson | 20th do. |
| — | HYDASPES | 2589 | 400 | A. H. Johnson | 27th do. |
| — | BANGALORE | 2063 | 500 | E. G. Stead | 3rd Feb. |
| (s) | MONGOLIA | 2833 | 530 | A. Coleman | 10th do. |
| — | SURAT | 3141 | 530 | G. C. Burne | 17th do. |
| (s) | MIRZAPORE or<br>PEKIN | 3763<br>3777 | 600<br>600 | A. Parish<br>W. Woolcott | 24th do.<br>24th do. |
| — | VENETIA | 2726 | 450 | C. G. Perrins | 3rd March |
| (s) | MALWA | 2933 | 450 | P. S. Tomlin | 10th do. |
| — | SUMATRA | 2488 | 450 | W. A. Seaton | 17th do. |
| (s) | PEKIN or MIR-<br>ZAPORE | 3777<br>3763 | 600<br>600 | W. Woolcott<br>A. Parish | 24th do.<br>24th do. |
| — | CATHAY | 2982 | 450 | R. D. Dundas | 31st do. |
| (s) | NEPAUL | 3536 | 600 | J. S. Murray | 7th April. |

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Companys' Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to
J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st December 1878.

### STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GWALIOR | 2725 | 450 | J. C. Babot | 7th Jan. 1879 |
| GEELONG | 1835 | 250 | C. Fraser | 21st Jan. 1879 |
| BOKHARA | 2932 | 450 | W. D. Anderson | 4th Feb. 1879 |
| THIBET | 2592 | 400 | J. H. Torbock | 18th ,, |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to
J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st December 1878.

### STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ASSAM | 3033 | 500 | N. Stewart | 31st Jan. 1879. |
| TANJORE | 2263 | 450 | W. W. Fentiman | 28th Feb. 1879 |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to
J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st December 1878.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY.

No. 26, MEADOW STREET.

TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT.

An Invoice of Oil Floor and Stair Carpets, Dish Mats, &c., of various colours and patterns.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 7th inst., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at 2 p. m., at their rooms, in No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort—

An invoice of oil floor and stair carpets for using in carriages, verandahs, dining and drawing rooms, and bath room purposes, size 18 by 12, 15 by 12, 15 by 6, 12 by 6, and several rolls of stair carpets of sizes and colours, few sets of oil cloth, dish mats, &c.

The above are now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 7th January 1879.

## NOTICES.

### MADAME BOULARD,

32, MEADOW STREET.

HANDSOME MILLINERY SELLING OFF as she intends proceeding to England.

ALL AT HALF PRICE.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

Apollo Street, Bombay.

### CYPHER—NEW METHOD.

SAVE half the cost of TELEGRAMS by using the above.

Full explanation (with Table) sent on receipt of one Rupee in Stamps.

THE MANAGER,
"Caxton" Press, Rawal Pindi.

MESSRS. ROWLAND & Co. have REMOVED their SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT to No. 42, MEADOW STREET, near the *Bombay Gazette* Press, and are SELLING their STOCK at REDUCED RATES.

ROWLAND & Co.

Bombay, 2nd December 1878.

### JOHN ROBERTS & Co.,

PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS

BILLIARD TABLES AND ACCESSORIES of the very best description, always in stock.

Printed Price Lists on application.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co.,
10, Meadow Street, Bombay,
and 41, Bentick Street, Calcutta.

HOME EDUCATION—A Lady (living near a healthy watering place on the Sussex Coast) who for the last few years has been engaged in educating and having the entire charge of Children whose parents are in India wishes to add one or two more to their number. Every home comfort, with the greatest attention to health and studies. Terms inclusive. Satisfactory references given and required.

Address BETA, Post Office, Worthing.

References permitted to
Captain HAYDON, R. E., Bombay.
Rev. H. BECCLES, Heene Rectory, Worthing.
The Rev. H. G. WOODS, Fellow and Tutor, Trinity College, Oxford.
W. F. TRIBE, Esq., J. P., Tudor Cottage, Worthing.

### PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S

WHITE ROSE and other SACHET POWDERS. ROSE TOILET POWDER, TRANSPARENT SOAP. TOILET VINEGAR.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA. Paris 1878, only Gold Medal for English Perfumery.

Sold by all first-class Dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre."

### M. M. MODY & CO.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS

IN

Ship Chandlery,
Iron and Steel Mongery,
Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores,
Engineers', Contractors' and Railway Requirements,
Smiths', Carpenters' and Joiners' Tools,
Pumps (Centrifugal, Fire, Lift and Force),
Scales (Beam, Platform, Family, &c., &c.),
Fireproof Safes and Chests,
Cooking Stoves and Hollow-ware,
Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Brushes,
Garden Tools, Pumps, and Syringes.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

### SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

### HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A Dark Brown Waler Gelding between 8 and 9 years, 15-3 high, a very powerful horse, perfectly quiet to ride and free from vice. Rs. 800.

A handsome Grey Arab Horse, 5 years, 14-3½ high, a broken charger, quiet on any parade, walks well, and has good action in all his paces, jumps well, and is perfectly quiet with other horses. Rs. 1,000.

A Grey Waler Cob Gelding, 8 years, 5 hands, quiet to ride, carries himself well, and also goes in harness. Rs. 1,000.

A pair of handsome Bay Waler Mares, 7 years, 14-3 high, very fast, good steppers, and perfectly quiet and steady. Rs. 1,800.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, January 1st 1879.

### PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE FIRST QUARTERLY MEETING of the NEW CORPORATION of BOMBAY, as already advertised, will be held in the Municipal Offices TO-DAY at 3 P.M.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 7th January 1879.

TO my Friends and Fellow Workmen of Bhusawal and its Districts.—I have received the very handsome Testimonials that have been subscribed for by one and all, viz., a Silver Mug for myself, and a Plated Silver Breakfast Cruet Set for Mrs. E. Whitehouse, total value Rs. 180, as a mark of your respect and esteem. For which tokens accept of our hearty and grateful thanks, as they will ever remind us of our pleasant stay in Bhusawal during a period of ten years.

W. P. WHITEHOUSE,
Late Engine Driver, Bhusawal.

6th January, 1879.

TO BE LET, from 15th February, THE WILDERNESS, at Malabar Hill, at present occupied by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, and previously by W. G. Hall, Esq. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st February, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, at present occupied by John S. Burn, Esq. Rent very moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st February, a COMMODIOUS Upper-storied BUNGALOW on the Victoria Road, at present occupied by C. Mathews, Esq. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st February, a BUNGALOW in Nesbit Lane, Byculla, very near the Tramway Lines and the Railway Station, at present occupied by James Morris, Esq., C.E. Rent Rs. 110. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the entire Commodious and Airy BUILDING in Elphinstone Circle, known as Messrs. W. Nicol and Company's Offices. Each floor will be let separately if required. For particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

FOR SALE about 200 PLANTS in TUBS and FLOWER POTS. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

### THE NEW FLEMING SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

### THE NEW ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

### THE COLABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

### THE NURSEY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE DIRECTORS request the ATTENDANCE of CREDITORS of the above Companies at a MEETING to be held on TUESDAY next, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m. precisely, at the Registered Office of the Companies, Kessowjee Naik's Building, No. 30, Elphinstone Circle, when CERTAIN PROPOSALS which have been made for LIQUIDATION of the COMPANIES' DEBTS will be brought forward.

Bombay, 6th January 1879.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and in the MATTER of the NICOL PRESS and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was, on the 6th day of January 1879, presented to the Honorable SIR MICHAEL ROBERTS WESTROPP, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, by MADHOWJI DHURRUMSEY, RAMJEE MADHOWJEE, JAIRAJBHOY PEERBHOY, CANJI PURBUT and CO., HEERJEE NAGSEY and CO, and DEWJI JAWUT, creditors of the said Company. And the said Petition is directed to be heard on the 25th day of January 1879, and any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

EIMINGTON, HORE, AND CONROY,
Solicitors for the Petitioners.

Bombay, Apollo Street, 6th January 1879.

### THE BROACH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following EXTRAORDINARY RESOLUTIONS were ADOPTED unanimously in the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, on THURSDAY, the 2nd inst., at 3 p. m.:—

I. That the Third and Fourth Resolutions passed and confirmed at the Meetings of Shareholders held on the 22nd October and 6th November last be cancelled.

II. That the Liquidators of the Company be authorised to sell and dispose of the property, assets, and effects of the Company by Public Auction or private contract.

III. That the Liquidators be authorized to apply to the High Court of Bombay to have the Liquidation of the Company continued under the supervision of the Court.

IV. That the words "and that their remuneration be Rs. 250 for each" be deleted from the 2nd resolution passed and confirmed at the Meetings of Shareholders held on the 22nd October and 6th November last.

V. That the remuneration of the Liquidators be 1½ per cent. on all monies realised.

F. R. VICAJEE.
Chairman of the Meeting.

Bombay, 4th January 1879.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTERS of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and of the BROACH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, in voluntary Liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the abovenamed Company, subject to the supervision of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was, on the 6th day of January 1879, presented to the Honorable the CHIEF JUSTICE by FRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE VICAJEE and EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE SETTNA, the voluntary Liquidators of the said Company, and DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Petitioner, a Creditor and Contributory of the said Company. And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honorable the Chief Justice on the 25th day of January 1879, and any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company, desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 6th day of January 1879.

PRESCOT AND WINTER,
Attornies for the Petitioners,

27, Meadow Street, Bombay.

### THE COLABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of January 1879, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to the year ending 30th June 1878.

2nd. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

The following notice has been given by Mr. Motiram Bugoobhai:—

Bombay, 3rd January 1879.

To the Board of Directors of the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Bombay.

DEAR SIRS,—I beg to give you notice that at the Meeting to be held on the 8th instant, I will propose the following resolution, viz.:—

That in Clause 50 the words "ten" should be substituted in lieu of "twenty," and words "fifty shares" should be inserted in lieu of holding in the aggregate not less than "one half of the shares in the Company for the time being issued and in existence."

I remain, Dear Sirs, yours faithfully,
(Sd.) MOTIRAM BHUGOOBHAI, Shareholder.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
(Sd.) NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

No. 30, Kessowjee Naik's Building, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st January 1879.

### SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS. SHOT.
CARTRIDGES. WADDING.
POWDER. SUNDRIES.

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES

Of every description

IMPORTED, ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE.

Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.)

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a good FOREMAN TAILOR for a Hill Station in the Punjaub. Apply to P. and Co., care of KING, KING & Co. Bombay, 4th January 1879.

PARTNER wanted, with moderate means, in a safe, established business in Manchester and Yorkshire goods. Home arrangements complete and satisfactory. References exchanged in confidence. Address A.B.C., *By. Gazette*.

FOR SALE, B. A. G. "SILLEDAR," age about 8 yrs., height 14½. at Mr. Stephens' Stables, Girgaon. Address to C. D. A., Camp Post Office, Ahmedabad. Price Rs. 40.

THE BOMBAY STEAM LAUNDRY is REMOVED to more EXTENSIVE PREMISES. Please address all orders to the above Establishment to Morningon Villa, Chinchpokli, Parel Road.

FOR SALE, a first-rate ARAB GALLOWAY (14 hands), goes very well in single harness. Price Rs. 450. Apply to A. B., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR WEDDING, CHRISTENING, BIRTHDAY and NEW YEAR CAKES, go to PEARSE'S Confectionery House, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

## TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

### DRAWING INSTRU[illegible]ENTS.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS. HALF SETS.
BOWS. DIVIDERS. PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.

ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
STRAIGHT EDGES. THE SQUARES.
CURVES. SET SQUARES.
DRAWING BOARDS. STENCIL PLATES.

### SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

[illegible]LS. LEVELLING STAVES.
CLINOMETERS. SEXTANTS.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
MAGNETIC COMPASSES.

OPTICAL SQUARES.
CROSS STAFF HEADS.
METALLIC TAPES.
LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

### ARTIST'S [illegible]ATERIALS.

WATER COLOURS,
In Cakes, Pans and Tubes.
PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
SABLE and CAMEL HAIR BRUSHES.
PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS.

OIL COLOURS,
In Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
PAPER. MILLBOARDS. PANELS.
SABLE and HOG HAIR BRUSHES.
VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

AND EVERY OTHER REQUISITE.

*Illustrated Priced Catalogues can be had on application.*

## TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. AND POONA.

## B. S. MADON & CO.,

DISPENSING CHEMISTS & WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

IN returning sincere thanks to their constituents and the public at large for their past patronage, beg most respectfully to inform them that they have made ARRANGEMENTS to get FRESH SUPPLIES direct from Home, of Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Genuine Patent Medicines, Invalids' Foods and Wines, Sick Room and Patients' Requirements, Perfumery, Toilet and Medicated Soaps and Toilet Requisites, from the best Manufacturers. Their charges are moderate, and up-country orders are promptly and carefully executed, when accompanied with remittances, or a satisfactory reference in Bombay.

A priced list of Drugs and Chemicals sent free by post on application.

The DISPENSING DEPARTMENT is kept open day and night under the entire supervision of EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS, where prescriptions are accurately prepared with Pure Medicines at reasonably low prices.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

## CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

QUOTATIONS, INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES, FOR COGNACS OF

### EM. DUBOIS & CO.'S SHIPPING.

| Cash. | | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| 21 4 | * ONE STAR, in great demand, Old Cognac | 22 8 |
| 24 12 | * ONE STAR, Oval Barrels, with Glass Stopper | 26 0 |
| 33 4 | * ONE STAR, Barrels á robinet, with Glass Stopper, Metallic Tap, about 3 Impl. gall | 35 0 |
| 25 12 | * ONE STAR, Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper per case of 2 dozs. | 27 0 |
| 24 4 | * ONE STAR, Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 2 dozs. | 25 8 |
| 31 0 | * ONE STAR, Half Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper, per case of 4 dozs. | 32 8 |
| 28 8 | ONE STAR, Half Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 4 dozs. | 30 4 |
| 26 8 | TWO STARS, very old Cognac | 28 0 |
| 29 8 | THREE STARS, very old Fine Cognac | 31 0 |

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES:
MR. JAMES PEARSE, Apollo Street.
MR. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street.
MR. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
MR. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
MR. BHICAJEE DADABHOY DHUNIDADUNA, 66, Cumballa Hill.

## THE WESTERN INDIA SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

A PERFECTLY comfortable, easy, and well-fitting Shirt is acknowledged by every Gentleman residing in the East to be a great luxury, and we guarantee to supply this to perfection. We pay great attention to this very important Department of our Establishment, every Shirt being cut and made up under our own personal supervision, and great care is taken that the work is of the best, every seam being well turned and strongly sewn, to resist the rough usage of the Indian Dhobie.

Gentlemen passing hurriedly through Bombay, either Homeward bound, or *en route* to up-country stations, can be supplied at any moment from 250 dozens of Ready-Made Shirts of different descriptions and all sizes, cut and made up by us on the premises, and from which an excellent fit can always be selected.

### CASH PRICES.

| | Rs. as. |
|---|---|
| Fine strong Longcloth, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs for wearing under uniform .......... 6 for | 22 8 |
| Best Longcloth, Linen Fronts and Cuffs, three fold linen, highly recommended for general wear .......... 6 for | 28 0 |
| The above with Collars attached .......... 6 for | 31 0 |
| Printed Cambric Collars on .......... 6 for | 22 8 |
| Best French Cambric, perfectly fast colour .......... 6 for | 30 0 |
| The Oxford Cloth, or jute mixture, strongly recommended for Mofussil wear .......... 6 for | 38 0 |
| Best Wove Flannel wool, dyed and thoroughly shrunk ... 6 for | 52 0 |
| Silk and Wool, thoroughly shrunk, comfortable absorbent and non-irritating .......... 6 for | 52 0 |
| Spun Silk, the very best, plain White and Fancy colors 6 for | 70 0 |

### Sleeping and Bungalow Lounge Suits.

| | Rs. as. |
|---|---|
| Striped Cambric .......... the suit | 6 8 |
| Best French Cambric, an immense assortment of new patterns .......... the suit | 7 8 |
| Oxford Cloth, genuine .......... the suit | 10 0 |
| Best Wove Flannel, well shrunk, yarn dyed and very soft, highly recommended for Bungalow lounge or early morning deck wear .......... the suit | 18 0 |
| Silk and Wool, the best and most suitable for the above requirements, when a very light woollen material is required .......... the suit | 18 0 |
| Spun Silk, the best quality .......... the suit | 24 0 |
| Striped Cambric Pyjamas .......... per pair | 3 0 |
| Best French Cambric .......... ,, | 3 8 |
| Genuine Oxford Cloth .......... ,, | 5 0 |
| Best Wove Flannel .......... ,, | 9 0 |
| Best Silk and Wool .......... ,, | 9 0 |
| Spun Silk .......... ,, | 12 0 |
| Oxford Cloth Dressing Gowns .......... each | 10 0 |
| Best Wove Flannel do. .......... ,, | 20 0 |
| Fancy Striped do. do. .......... ,, | 20 0 |
| Saxony Flannel, Cashmere pattern .......... ,, | 23 0 |

Our New Illustrated Catalogue containing simple instructions for self-measurement forwarded on application with patterns.

## ASQUITH AND LORD,

BOMBAY.

## GUARANTEED PIANOS.

### S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW.

### BOMBAY PIANOFORTE AND HARMONIUM SALOONS.

BROADWOOD & SONS solid Mahogany, iron frame, short Drawing Room Grand Harmonic bar, repeateraction patent pin piece trichord, 7 Octaves A. to A., made to Rose and Co.'s order. Rs. 1,500.

(The above is guaranteed by S. ROSE & Co.)

ARMONICHORDI, sort Iron Grands, with double transverse strings, brass pin block, solid mahogany case, brass bound trichord, double repetition check action, 7 Octaves A to A, Harmonichord Pianos Rs. 1,050.

(The above not guaranteed by S. Rose & Co.)

### THE SYMPATHETIC CONCERT GRAND PIANOFORTE

A superb instrument, of 7¼ octaves compass, with thr[illegible] strings or unisons on the Sympathetic principle, with the finest quality of tone and touch, in highly-finished mahogany case, with metal frame. The system followed in securing the instrument is simply perfect. Cash Price, Rs. 1,800. Packing Case of Tin and Wood Rs. 40.

The above is guaranteed by S. ROSE & Co. It is an exceptional instrument, and is capable of magnificent Pianoforte effects. Nothwithstanding the enormous tension of strings, an absolute guarantee will be given just as in other instances.

UPRIGHT GRANDS are seldom imported as they do not ordinarily withstand the effects of the Indian climate. S. ROSE & Co. cannot guarantee the Upright Grand.

### THE SYMPATHETIC BOUDOIR GRAND PIANOFORTE.

A beautiful Instrument of 7 octaves compass, of great beauty and delicacy of tone, inferior only to the "Grand" in power, but in finish and strength quite equal. Cash Price, Rs. 1,500. Packing Case of Tin and Wood, Rs. 32.

The above is strongly recommended to the notice of good Pianists. Tone, Touch, and repetition are perfect. It is guaranteed by S. ROSE & Co.

### "THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,"

Of which Rose and Co Bombay are the sole importers, has now been for nearly twenty years before the Indian Public, and its reputation is fully established as *the best Pianoforte for India*. Cash Price Rs. 85[illegible]. Packing Case of Tin and Wood, Rs. 25.

(The above is guaranteed by S. ROSE & Co.)

N. B.—Intending purchasers of *reputed* "Sympathetics," New or Second hand, can be furnished with the date of importation and the period of use of each genuine Sympathetic, if the manufacturers' number of the Piano is given.

### THE MOFUSSIL SOLID PIANO.

Grand Square of Seven Octaves, A to A. In Solid Mahogany, guaranteed to withstand the effects of climate. Cash Price, Rs. 650 Packing Case of Tin and Wood, Rs. 25.

(The above is guaranteed by S. Rose.)

### SECOND HAND PIANOS.

S. ROSE have always on hand a large stock of Second Hand Instruments, varying from Rs. 180 each to Rs. 650 each.

It is impossible to give an advertisement list of these instruments as they are continually sold and others take their places; but S. Rose and Co. will at any time send a written list of the setock in hand at the date of writing.

### HARMONIUMS from Rs. 80 each,

AMERICAN ORGANS IN GREAT VARIETY.

### S. ROSE & CO, 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SOLE BOMBAY AGENTS FOR THE "SYMPATHETIC" PIANOS

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### ESPLANADE THEATRE.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,

PROFESSOR HENNICKE
AND THE
FAMOUS MERRY-MAKERS
IN THEIR
MISCELLANEOUS ENTERTAINMENTS,

And by special request the Company will perform at the GRANT ROAD THEATRE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 8TH, AND SATURDAY, THE 11TH.

ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Reserved seats, Rs. 3-0; Dress Circle, side seats, Rs. 2-0; Stalls, Re. 1-0; Pit, 8 Annas.

Reserved seats at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

ALSO ON EXHIBITION FROM 5 TILL 11 P.M. AT THE ESPLANADE THEATRE,

FATIMA,
THE LAST LONDON SENSATION.

ADMISSION—ANNAS 4.

### CARLSBADER SPRUDELSALZ.

THE NATURAL SALT

Obtained by Evaporation and Crystallization of the THERMAL SPRUDEL WATERS OF CARLSBAD.

| | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| Per 4 ounce bottle | Rs. 2 8 | Rs. 2 12 |

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

| | | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|---|
| CARLSBAD | quarts per dozen | Rs. 12 0 | Rs. 13 0 |
| FRIEDRICHSHALLER | pints ,, | 6 8 | 7 8 |
| DITTO | quarts ,, | 10 8 | 12 0 |
| HUNYADI JANOS | ,, ,, | 13 8 | 15 0 |
| PULLNA | pints ,, | 0 | 10 0 |
| VICHY | ,, ,, | 5 0 | 9 0 |

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S

### SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, Scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be *Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.*

| | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| Small size Tins | Rs. 0 10 | 0 12 |
| Double size Tins | ,, 1 0 | 1 2 |

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
*Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists,*
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.

CADE'S CELEBRATED SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE CYDER.

Quarts per dozen .......... Rs. 12
Pints per 2 ,, .......... ,, 16

CANTRELL AND COCHRANE'S GINGER ALE.
Per dozen .......... Rs. 4

PERINET AND FILS CHAMPAGNE.
Quarts per dozen .......... Rs. 43

CLARET "CISSAC MEDOC"—A First Class Wine
Quarts per dozen .......... Rs. 14

ALSO,

A SMALL SHIPMENT OF SUPERIOR DRY MANZANILLA SHERRY, IN WOOD.

Hogsheads (about 27 dozen) .......... Rs. 550
Quarter Casks (about 13 dozen) .......... ,, 280
OR
In Bottles per dozen .......... ,, 28-8

J. C. BUSHBY & Co.,
2, Dean Lane.

## NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to state that they have been appointed SOLE AGENTS, in the room of Messrs. Jeewanjee Eduljee and Sons, for the sale of CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S CELEBRATED SPORTING GUNPOWDER, and they are now prepared to execute all orders entrusted to them with promptness and dispatch.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 6, Apollo Street Fort.

Also, we have in stock SHIP CHANDLERY, MILL and RAILWAY STORES.

Bombay, 27th September 1878.

### FOURTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

*Now Ready,*

### MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
### BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
### 1879.

PRICE Rs. 5; *With Postage*, Rs. 5-2.

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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Descriptive Account of the Principal Festivals held in Bombay.
Excursions from Bombay.
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Do. (Homeward Route).
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to Places in India and Abroad.
Tonga Dawks.
G. I. P. Railway.
B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Through Train from Bombay to Ahmedabad, &c., and *vice versa.*
Through Train between Bombay and Madras.
Through Train between Madras and Bombay.
Through Train between Bombay and Calcutta.
Through Train between Calcutta and Bombay.
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FORT STREET OFFICE DIRECTORY.
GENERAL STREET DIRECTORY OF EUROPEAN INHABITANTS.

## NOTICES.

### ADOPTION.

TO a RESPECTABLE COUPLE wishing to ADOPT a MALE EUROPEAN CHILD one year of age the opportunity is offered. If required a moderate bonus will be paid for final adoption. Apply by letter only C. K., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

### NOTICE.

MAURITIAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MAURITIUS.

THE undersigned have from this date been APPOINTED AGENTS at this Port for the above Company.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, 1st January 1879.

### FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE,

JEWELLER, AND WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER SELLER AND REPAIRER, &c. &c.

NOTICE.—Mr. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE GHARIALLY has REMOVED his old shop to a place opposite the *Bombay Gazette* Office, No. 2, Meadow Street.

### THE MANDVI SPINNING, WEAVING, AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 11th day of January 1879, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Company's Mill premises, near the Elphinstone Bridge, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st July 1878.

II. To elect two Directors [illegible] [illegible]ace of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible [illegible] [illegible]tion.

III. To appoint Auditors for [illegible] ensuing year, and to fix their remu[illegible]ration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

No. 26, Shamjee Hassajee Street, Bombay, 24th Dec. 1878.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 29th December 1878 to 11th January 1879 (both days inclusive.)

### THE NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of an Order made in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT on the 16th day of December instant, in a suit No. 568 of 1878, wherein PESTONJEE EDALJEE POCHARA and others are Plaintiffs and NUSSERWANJEE ARDESHIR WADIA and others are Defendants, a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 9th day of January 1879, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Company's Registered Office, No 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, to take the votes of the Shareholders of the Company on the following proposition:—

"That the suit No. 568 of 1878 which has been instituted by Pestonjee Edaljee Pochara and others against Nusserwanjee Ardeshir Wadia and others for the purpose of having the election of Joomabhoy Laljee and Nowrojee Maneckjee Wadia on the 9th day of November 1878, declared invalid, be proceeded with in the name of the said Company."—Dated this 28th day of December 1878.

N. ARDASEER, Chairman.

### TO CAPITALISTS.

OFFERS will be received for the PURCHASE of the METAL MART and BYCULLA IRON WORKS, Bombay, with the BRANCH STORES at AGRA, lately carried on by Messrs. W. NICOL and Co.

The Stores and Iron Works at Bombay are situated on one of the leading thoroughfares and contain 31,000 square yards of land held on lease from Government for 99 years of which 96 years are yet to run.

The buildings comprise Manager's Bungalow and Offices, two Foreman's Bungalows, and Corrugated Iron Shed, for Iron and Machinery stores, about 430 feet long by 25 feet wide, with separate Portable Engine and Paint Godowns.

The Machine Shop is 125 feet long by 60 feet wide, and contains 10 H. P. Portable Multitubular Boiler and 10 H.P. Horizontal Engine by Chaplean, 10 Lathes of sizes, 2 Planing Machines, 4 Drilling Machines, 2 Shaping Machines, 2 Sellers's Screwing Machines, Emery Grinders, and a varied assortment of Taps and Dies, Bolt-end Cutters and General Fitters' Tools of all kinds.

The Smithy is 215 feet long by 35 feet wide, with 30 Smiths' Fires, 2 5 cwts Steam Hammers, Rider's Patent Swaging Machine, Roots' Blower, and a large assortment of Smiths' Tools.

The Boiler Department comprises one Shed 110 feet by 35 feet, and another 84 feet by 24 feet fitted with 3 Punching and Shearing Machines, DeBergue's Rivetting Machines, 3 Drilling Machines, one pair of Plate Rolls and one pair for Bending Corrugated Iron.

The Foundry is 200 feet long by 60 feet wide, with 2 Cupolas of the latest construction, 2 10-Ton Cranes, Ladles up to 10 Tons capacity, Heating Stove and a large number of Moulding Boxes suitable for the work produced in Bombay.

The Pattern Shop is 58 feet by 32 feet and Pattern Shed 64 feet by 19 feet, with a large stock of patterns.

The Agra Branch consists of a large Bungalow and Compound with temporary Store Sheds and Workshop. The property is held on a monthly lease.

Full particulars of the stocks of Iron and Machinery can be got from Mr. J. CRUDDAS, at the Byculla Works.

Offers will be received by the Trustees of Messrs W. Nicol and Co, in Liquidation, Bombay, for the purchase of the whole concern up to 31st January next.

W. M. MACAULAY,
THOS. H. MOORE,
Trustees, W. Nicol and Co., in Liquidation.

### ITALIAN CONFECTIONER.

SPECIAL CONFECTIONERY FROM PARIS.

SWEETMEATS and CONFECTIONERY, &c., just received from Paris in great variety and exquisitely prepared, such as have never been before imported into Bombay. Inspection invited.

### ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY

For the season, of every description and of the best makes ORNAMENTAL CHRISTMAS CAKES, PYRAMIDS, and a large assortment of CHRISTMAS SWEETS always on hand, at moderate rates.

ICE CREAMS, ICE PUDDINGS, and various sorts of plain puddings.

D. STERNSCHER,
9, Meadow Street, Bombay.

### ALLAN'S SUPERIOR TWEED SUITS.

Coat and Trousers .......... Rs. 16, 20 & 25
Fine Black and Blue Serge Suits .......... Rs. 26
Fine Black Cloth Morning Coats .......... ,, 36
Do. Frock Coats .......... ,, 40

DRESS AND OXFORD CLOTH SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

New Pattern Oxford Cloth Shirts with Collars, six for .......... Rs. 30
French Cambric Fancy Stripes and Spots, six for .......... ,, 27

5, HUMMUM STREET.

### GOLD MEDAL AWARDED AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1878
TO
### SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
AS

They are simple to learn and easy to work;
They possess all the latest improvements;
They are complete in accessories;
Reliable in action, and are
more durable and adapted to a larger variety sewing than any other machines.

HAND MACHINES .......... Rs. 60
FOOT do. .......... ,, 80
HAND AND FOOT BOTH .......... ,, 90

Machines of every description and for all class of work in stock.

PROSPECTUS AND LESSONS FREE.
MACHINES SENT ON APPROVAL WITHOUT ANY CHARGE.
MONTHLY INSTALMENTS ACCEPTED FROM APPROVED BUYERS

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
6 ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

### MESSRS. BOLTON & CO.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

HAVE always on hand the following Articles, and to ensure freshness, weekly supplies are received by each Mail Steamer:

OILMAN STORES, FROM THE BEST MAKERS.
ALES AND STOUT, LONDON BOTTLED.
ARCHERY, BILLIARDS, CRICKET, FENCING, RACKET, AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.
FANCY GOODS OF ALL KINDS.
Dietetic Preparations, all kinds, for Invalids & Infants.
BEST ELECTROPLATED WARE.
CHEROOT, CIGARS, TABACCO, &c.
MEERSCHAUM PIPES (warranted genuine.)
Filters for Household and Travellers' use.
STATIONERY, CUTLERY, AND HARDWARE OF ALL KINDS.
GAMES, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT.
PERFUMERY, SOAPS, AND ALL TOILET REQUISITES.
WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.
PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL KINDS.
DISINFECTING POWDERS, &c.
SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF AERATED WATERS &c., &c. &c

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 6TH JAN. 1879.

THE closing telegrams from London of Saturday evening report an advance in Consols to 95¾ and French Rentes to 114. Exchange on India at 60 days' sight is unchanged at 1s. 6⅞d. and Enfaced Rupee Paper remains at Rs. 73 for Fours and Rs. 78 for Fours-and-a-half per cent. Bar Silver is still quoted at 49⅝d. per oz.

The London General Produce Markets are as last quoted, with the exception of Linseed, which is said to be firmer at an advance of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta to arrive, but a decline of 3d. in Bombay Seed ex-Warehouse.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet with sales estimated at 8,000 bales and spot prices were the same as on Friday. Saturday's receipts at the American ports were again small being only 15,000 bales against 20,000 on the same day last year. Mid. Uplands on the spot is unchanged at 9¼ cents. per lb., but futures are quoted at 9·86 cents. for March delivery against 9·80, and we may look for increased firmness in the Liverpool Market to-day.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 3rd instant compares with the previous two years as follows :—

| | 1879. | 1878. | 1877. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total supply of all kinds. | 2,210,000 | 2,280,000 | 2,728,090 |
| „ „ Surats. | 194,000 | 130,000 | 274,200 |

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

| | 1879. | 1878. | 1877. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock in Liverpool | 344,000 | 414,000 | 570,910 |
| Do. London | 49,000 | 15,000 | 43,570 |
| American afloat | 230,000 | 260,000 | 394,000 |
| E. Indian „ | 430,000 | 27,000 | 49,000 |
| Total | 1,053,000 | 716,000 | 1,057,480 |
| Price of Mid. Orleans | 5 11-16d. | 6 9-16d. | 7 1-16d. |
| „ Fair Dhollera | 4½d. | 5 5-16d. | 5½d. |
| Difference | 1 3-16d. | 1¼d. | 1 9-16d. |

The American crop figures to date are as follows :—

| | 1879. | 1878. | 1877. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Week's Receipts | 139,000 | 161,000 | 115,000 |
| „ Exports to U. K. | 48,000 | 53,000 | 60,000 |
| „ „ Continent | 52,000 | 48,000 | 30,000 |
| Total Receipts since 1st Sept. | 2,708,000 | 2,507,000 | 2,672,000 |
| Total Exports to U. K. | 826,000 | 710,000 | 933,000 |
| „ „ Continent. | 617,000 | 471,000 | 458,000 |
| „ Stock at the Ports. | 870,000 | 910,000 | 965,000 |

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at H. O. | Dec. Rs. | 15,82,879 |
| Do. Branches | Dec. „ | 2,82,307 |
| Other Deposits | Inc. „ | 3,21,023 |
| Govt. Securities | Inc. „ | 3,96,322 |
| Loans | Inc. „ | 3,44,632 |
| Bills Discounted | Dec. „ | 1,44,437 |
| Cash with Correspondents | Inc. „ | 16,505 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | Dec. „ | 14,03,765 |

The demand for money appears from the above movements to have been checked by the increase in the Bank's rates of discount. The Cash Balance, however, shows a decrease of 12½ lacs notwithstanding an increase of 4 lacs from Government Securities, as the Public Deposits are reduced by 18½ lacs.

In STERLING EXCHANGE to-day the feeling has been rather stronger, only a moderate business has been done but rates are partially 1-16th per rupee higher for buying. Whether any advance can be maintained is, however, questionable for a time at least, as our export business is showing only slight signs of improvement, and the large amount of Council Drafts has to be faced weekly. In forward business we have heard of sales of Bank Bills on demand for February delivery at 1s. 6 15-16 per Rupee or 3-16th per Rupee above current rates. We quote to-day for ready Bills on London :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills, on demand | | 1s. 6 13-16d. | per Re. |
| Do. | 6 months' sight | 1s. 7 7-16 to 1 7½d. | „ |
| Credits, | 3 „ „ | 1s. 7⅞d. | „ |
| Documents, | 3 „ „ | 1s. 7 7-16d. | „ |
| France, | 3 „ „ | 2·05. | |

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at 3-16 premium and 60 days' sight Bills ¾ to 1 per cent. discount.

In GOVERNMENT PAPER there has been next to nothing done beyond the usual small operations in the Bazaar ; but rates keep steady at Saturday's quotations of Rs. 94⅜ to Rs. 94½ for the Old Loans, and Rs. 99⅞ for the New Four and-a-half per cent. loan.

The SHARE MARKET remains depressed, but in anticipation of a favourable result at the meeting of Nursey Kessowjee and Co.'s creditors, the S. and W. Companies, for which they are managers, have shown some slight signs of improvement, Alexandras have advanced Rs. 5, Flemings Rs. 50, and Nurseys Rs. 10 per share. The only other change in quotations is an advance in Bank of Bombays to Rs. 680.

COTTON to day has been in fair enquiry at hardening rates, but little has been done owing to the usual indisposition to do business on Mail-day. Sales are reported of New Omraoti for January and February delivery at Rs. 192 and Rs. 191 per candy, and of New Hingunghaut ready at Rs. 216 per candy.

LINSEED, although in better demand, is still weak with more sellers than buyers at Rs. 6-2 to Rs. 6-3 per cwt. For April delivery there are still sellers at Rs. 6 per cwt., but buyers are holding out for better terms.

In RAPESEED there have been purchases made during the day at Rs. 6-14 per cwt. for Gujarat and the dealers are now holding off for Rs. 7 per cwt.

FREIGHTS by steamer are steady for immediate shipment at £1-3-9 per ton and for all January £1 5s. per ton. For Havre the Rydal Hall (s) has been fixed to-day at £1 10s., giving time up to the end of the month. The number of steamers on the way out is not large and we may consequently look for present rates being at all events maintained. By sail the enquiry is still stagnant.

PIECE GOODS remain very quiet, and are difficult of sale by importers, and meet with little demand in the Bazaar.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Bank. | No. of Shares. | Noml. Value p. sh. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | |
| Agra Bank | 100,000 | 100 | all | 6 p. ct | 130 |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 500 | all | 10 do | 737½ |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | 12 do | 680 |
| Bank of Madras | 60,000 | 500 | all | 10 do | 680 |
| National Bank of India | 37,320 | £25 | £12-10 | 6 do | 108 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albert Mills | 400 | 2,000 | 1,700 | — | 400 |
| Alexandra S. and W. Co. | 2,250 | 415 | all | 25 p.s. | 45 |
| Alfred Mills Co. | 250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 p.s. | 1,025 |
| Alliance Spinning | 500 | 2,500 | all | 55 p. | 1,450 |
| Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company | 80,000 | 100 | 100 | 2 p.ct | 60 |
| Bhownuggur M. and P. Company | 300 | 2,000 | | 40 p.s. | 1,100 |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | all | 35 p.s.* | 850 |
| Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company | 2,000 | 300 | all | 15 p.s.* | 90 |
| Broach Mills | 1,800 | 120 | all | 10 p.s.* | 5 |
| Colaba S. and W. Co. | 900 | 1,000 | all | 25 p.s.* | 110 |
| Cooria S. and W. Co. | 1,000 | 1,000 | all | 30 p.s.* | 800 |
| Central India S. and W. Company | 2,500 | 500 | all | 30 p. s. | 500 |
| Dhurumsey Spinning | 3,000 | 2,000 | all | 35 p.s.* | 515 |
| Empress S. and W. Co. | 700 | 500 | 400 | .. | 390 |
| Fleming S. and W. Co. | 3,750 | 500 | all | 40 p.s.* | 50 |
| Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | all | 20 p.s.* | 850 |
| Hindustan S. & W. Co. | 875 | 1,000 | all | 30 p.s. | 825 |
| Hydrabad S. and W. Co | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 600 |
| Jewraj Balloo Mills | 750 | 1,000 | all | 35 p.s.* | 725 |
| Khandeish Spinning | 750 | 1,000 | all | 50 p.s.* | 815 |
| K. Muccojee S. & W. Co. | 1,000 | 1,000 | all | 50 p.s.* | 640 |
| Madras Spinning | 300 | 1,250 | all | Nil | 500 |
| Madras U. Spinning | 425 | 1,000 | all | 70 p.s.* | 1,150 |
| Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co. | 30,000 | 50 | 50 | .. | 20 |
| Mandvie S. and W. Co. | 1,200 | 500 | all | 25p.s.* | 225 |
| Manockjee Petit's | 2,500 | 1,000 | all | 40p.s.* | 1,065 |
| Morarjee Spinning | 1,043 | 1,000 | all | 30 p.s.* | 980 |
| Mazagon S. and W. Co. | 2,000 | 5,000 | .. | .. | 150 |
| National S. and W. Co. of India | 950 | 1,000 | all | 30 p. | 750 |
| Neriad S. and W. Co. | 400 | 1,000 | all | .. | 50 |
| Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld. | 600 | 2,000 | all | | 50 |
| Nursey S. and W. Co. | 2,500 | 400 | all | 10 p.s.* | 50 |
| Oriental | 1,000 | 625 | all | 25 p.s.* | 615 |
| Prince of Wales Spinning | 600 | 1,250 | all | 75 | 500 |
| Sassoon S. & W. Co. | 1,500 | 1,000 | all | 25 p.s. | 800 |
| Soonderdas Spinning | 650 | 1,000 | all | 75 p.s. | 525 |
| Do do. ½ Shares | 500 | 1,000 | 250 | 125 p.s. | 185 |
| Sholapore S. and W. Co. | 500 | 1,000 | all | 20 p. s. | 850 |
| Victoria Mills | 550 | 1,000 | all | 25 p. s. | 550 |

* For Share for the half-year.

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar Cotton Press Co. | 150 | 5,000 | 28,500 | 150 p.s. | 1,000 |
| Albert Co., Kurrachee | 200 | 2,000 | 1,100 | 125 do | 990 |
| Albert Ginning Co. | 100 | 500 | all | 18 p.ct | 500 |
| Apollo Press Co. | 750 | 2,750 | 2,200 | 32 p.s. | 550 |
| Bellary | 175 | 1,000 | all | 25 | 525 |
| Berar Company (New) | 155 | 500 | all | 60 p.s. | 390 |
| Indian Press Co. | 1,000 | 500 | all | 14 do | 100 |
| Broach Cotton Co | 400 | 250 | all | 10 do | 66 |
| Carwar Co | 1,000 | 1,500 | all | 75 do | 100 |
| Colaba Press Co. | 500 | 1,880 | all | 50 do | 475 |
| Dholleraa P. and G. Co. | 500 | 300 | all | 15 do | 120 |
| East India Press Co. | 352 | 1,000 | all | 100 do | 850 |
| Fort Press Co | 50 | 8,500 | 1,250 | 50 do | 1,000 |
| French Press Co. | 300 | 500 | all | 75 p.s. | 390 |
| Mofussil Press and Ginning Co. | 1,125 | 400 | 350 | 30 do | 205 |
| Prince of Wales Press | 120 | .. | 1,500 | 250 do | 350 |
| Sassoon's Press Co. | 600 | 500 | all | 25 do | 300 |
| Scinde Press Co. | 400 | 850 | 750 | 60 do | 380 |
| Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld. | 100 | 1,000 | 925 | 125 do | 1,075 xd. |
| Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co | 150 | 850 | all | 12 p.ct | 550 |
| Volkart's United Press Co. | | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 p.s. | 550 |

* Per Share for the half-year.

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock | .. | £20 | 218: 3·0 | p. ct | 295 |
| Do. New £20 Shares | — | £20 | 130·14·6 | do | 26 |
| Ditto | — | £20 | 65· 7 3 | do | 72 |
| Ditto | — | £20 | 21·13·1 | do | 32 |
| B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co. | — | £100 | 1,000 | do | 1,100 |
| Do. New Shares | — | £18 | 196·3·15 | do | 250 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 225 p.s. | 1,720 |
| Bombay Fire Insurance Co. | 150 | 10,000 | 2,000 | 250p.s. | 3,000 |
| Bombay Gas Company | 50,000 | 50 | all | 7½ p.ct | 58 |
| Bombay Saw Mills Co. | 600 | 1,000 | all | | 300 |
| Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld. | 560 | 500 | 300 | 36 p. s. | 210 |
| Malabar Company, Ld. | 1,150 | 200 | 100 | 7½ p. ct | 48 |
| Mechanical Buildings Co. | 500 | 500 | all | p. s. | 15 xd |
| Prince of Wales Insurance Company | 250 | 8,000 | 1,000 | 75 p. s. | 1,050 |
| Thacker and Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | ... | 100 |
| Treacher and Co. | 1,990 | 500 | all | 62½ p.s. | 665 |
| Viegas Patent Slip Co. | 3,000 | 250 | all | 6 p. ct | 28 |

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE BARQUE NORTHWIND, 783 tons, Captain R. Skinner, will sail to-day for Elephant Point, in ballast.

THE S.S. SCOTLAND, 1,695 tons, Captain J. James, arrived in harbour on the 5th inst. from Kurrachee 3rd Jan., Captain Campbell as a passenger.

THE BARQUE ASPREY, 269 tons, Captain J. Hughes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, with a cargo of 5,248 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to Mr. B. R. Pestonjee.

THE S. S. INDIA, 1,423 tons, Captain S. Windham, arrived in harbour on the 5th inst. from Cardiff via Jeddah and Aden, with a cargo of 1,762 tons coal, and 750 pilgrims from Jeddah. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCullock, Beyts and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S.S. ORIENTAL, 938 tons, Captain E. G. Flower, arrived in harbour on the 5th inst. from Calcutta via Malabar Coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. G. A. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Blithwell and 16 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. MALDA, 1,269 tons, Captain J. Lang, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Pullen, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Macnai, Mr. D. Periera, Mr. and Mrs. Glenroy, four Misses Glenroy, Mrs. Dismier, and two Misses Diemier, Mr. Gopalrow, Mr. John Brooks, Mr. E. Fernandez, and 50 deck passengers.

### ARRIVALS.

| Jan. | Vessels. | Commanders. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Scindia (s) | Windham | Cardiff, Nov. 21. |
| | Scotland (s) | James | Kurrachee, Jan. 3. |
| | Oriental (s) | Flower | Calcutta, Dec. 13. |
| 6 | Malda (s) | Lang | Bussorah, Dec. 21. |
| | Osprey | Hughes | Mauritius. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Jan. | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Northern Light | Kenney | Elephant Point. |
| | Mahratta (s) | Wilkinson | K. Coast & Kurrachee. |
| | Wanlock | Tilly | London. |
| | Spinaway | Geddie | Chittagong, |
| | Sumatra (s) | Seaton | Aden and Suez. |

The barque Northwind, Skinner, to Elephant Point, obtained her port clearence yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Calcutta, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Brazilian, to Alleppy and Kurrachee,
Steamer Oorun, to Coast and Cutch.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

| Jan. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Bengala (s) | Cruiciani | Genoa, Nov. 20. |
| | City of Oxford | Thomas | Liverpool, Nov. 23. |
| | Busheer | Stuart | Bombay, Dec. 7. |
| | Baghdad | Seyers | Singapore, Dec. 14. |

DEPARTURES.

Jan 2—Steamer Reliance, Ships Mount Stuart, Kenyon and Castle Roy.

PASSENGERS.

Per Bengala—Mr Wether.
Per City of Oxford—Revd Mr Hastie, Mr and Mrs Sandale, Mr Lawrie, Mrs Ellen White, Mr and Mrs Gouldesbury and Mrs Sweet.
Per Busheer—Mr Thomas.
Per Baghdad—Mr Tawney, Mr Marcus Vioch, Mr Crow, Mr Fisher, Lieut Barrott, Mr Gordon, Mr and Mrs Rosenstene, Mr McGelvery, Mrs Bowhill, Mr McGregor, Mr and Mrs Cohen, Mr Pope, Mr Angues.

### DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 6.

FROM LONDON.

Strathleven s—30 cases foolscap paper, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co ; 50 cases champagne, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.
Benledi s—25 cases matches, Abdoolly Shaik Adam ; 52 kegs iron nails, Fazulally Moosabhoy ; 50 cases old tom, Eduljee Bazonjee ; 25 cases matches, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan ; 20 cases soap, Essoofally Heptoola.
Kashgar s—11 cases oilmanstores, Surufally Heptoola ; 65 casks pale ale, Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla.
Bokhara s—25 cases whiskey, C B Juneviālle and Co.
Greenock—50 cases blue color, Tyebally Surufally and Co ; 40 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaik Adom ; 284 packages glassware, and 50 packages sodawater empty bottles, Hassam Ahmed.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore s—1,164 bundles hoop iron, S L Macnaghton.

FROM GLASGOW.

Galatea s—3 casks whiskey, Rogers and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Precurseur s—9 cases champagne, D P Batha and Co ; 400 cases brandy, 465 cases claret, and 20 cases corks, Treacher and Co

### DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore s—125 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 128 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 52 bales cotton, Lalchund Ramdayal ; 72½ bales cotton, Nuppoo Nensee ; 50 bales cotton, Moolchund Motechund ; 25 cask coconut oil, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 76 bales cotton, Shrikursun Radhakurson ; 50 bales cotton and 57 bales cotton waste, K Nensey.
European s—50 bales wool, Laljee Megjee ; 105 bales wool, Bhimsey Nuthoo ; 80 bales cotton, Kevaldass Tricomdass ; 45 bales wool, Curimbhoy Nanjee.

FOR LONDON.

Sumatra s—2 boxes gold bars and coins (Rs 1,70,000), The Agra Bank ; 1 box gold coins (Rs 79,800), The French Bank ; 1 box silver coins (Rs. 40 000), Cursetjee Sorabjee.
Kashgar s—12¼ cwts E teeth, Merally Soomar ; 16 bales skins, Allarakhia Nuthoo ; 5 cwts horns and 1 case P feathers, Bundalee Sewjee ; 252 cwts coir yarn, Bhanjee Pursotum and Co ; 58 cwts cloves, Dawood Bulloo and Co ; 70 bags nutmegs and 25 packages galangal, Peerbhoy Hackimjee ; 390½ cwts myrabollams, Jetha Pursotum ; 30 cwts M of P shells, David Sassoon and Co ; 7 bales hides, Surriffbhoy Sallaymahamed ; 7 cases peacock feathers, Tar Mahamed Hajee Hassum.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Sumatra s—9 boxes silver coins (Rs 34,000), David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Sumatra s—6 boxes silver coins (Rs 23,600), Hajee Zunel Abedin.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Gwalior s—45 bales twist, Ardaseer Merwanjee.

FOR HONGKONG

Gwalior s—3 cases peacock feathers, Nagindass Fackerbhoy ; 4 cases sharkfins, Suchoobhoy Khakee ; 500 baskets onions, Cuba Amersee ; 20 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 66 bales twist, Ardaseer Merwanjee ; 75 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noormahamed ; 70 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 75 bales cotton, Bhanjee Pursotum and Co ; 27 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noormahamed ; 44½ chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmall and Co ; 134 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 12 chests opium, E J Abraham ; 22 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 82½ cwts cloves, Volkart Brothers ; 100 baskets onions, Husson Babun ; 20 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co ; 11 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 12 chests opium, Jokeeram Jearaz ; 22 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 20 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Gwalior s—56 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 10 chests opium, S E Sassoon ; 75 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 7½ chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram and Co ; 20 chests opium, M S Gubbay ; 34 chests opium, S E Sassoon ; 22 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 9½ chests opium, Vulubram Hemchund ; 6 chests opium, Tarachund Ghunshandass ; 10½ chests opium, Hazaremull Goormookroy.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 5th January 1879.

*Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah | 29·959 |
| Temperature of the Air | 77·5 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 70·9 |
| Dew Point | 67 9 |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0·728 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8). | 2·6 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) | 84·4 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) | 70·8 |
| General Direction of Wind | NNE, NE, NW, NNW, N. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours | 225 |

## HIGH COURT—JANUARY 6.

(The Hon'b'e Mr. Justice Kemball will take Chamber business to-day.)

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

Summary Suit.

629-78—Bhaishunker N—Jairam Lukhmidass vs The Albert Manufacturing Company.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

538-78—Ardeshir and H—Jaitha Megjee and others vs Urjan Nursey and others.—Part heard.
247-78—Chalk and W—Sha Cullianjee Lalljee vs Thucker Lukhmidass Tajpall and another.
483-78—Shapurjee and T—Jairam Dayal vs. Jumnadass Lukhmidass.
488-78—Tyabjee and S—Jaikisondass Purshotumdass and another vs Moti Velljee and another.
500-78—In person—Sobha Suja and another vs Goolam Ahmed and others.
534-78—M H Khan—Charles Edwards vs Charles Levett Yeats.
570-78—Muljee and B—Jewraj Mucconjee and others vs Premchund Roychund.
585-78—Janardhun and G—Eduljee Rustomjee Mody vs Abdool Rahiman.
589-78—M. H. Khan—Jewanjee Nowrojee vs Dajeeba Yinksjee
590-78—Janardhun and G—Naranjee Dossa and others vs Lukhmichund Vulubhram and another.
592-78—Jefferson and P.—Hurnath Roopajee and others vs Hindu Dewajee.
593-78—Chalk and W—F F Leuba and Co vs C Bounevialle.
596-78—In Person—Thucker Morarjee Cursondass vs Jamsetjee Pallonjee and another.
597-78—Bhaishunker N—Mathooradass Toolsidass and another vs Bhimjee Canjee.
598-78—Pestonjee K—A G Latham and others vs Hajee Suleeman Essai.
603-78—Macfarlane and G—Purmanandass Jewandas vs Damoodhur Nanabhai.
604-78—M M Munshi—Jetta Vuckta and others vs Juggonnath Narayen.

LONG CAUSE.

273-78—Fletcher and S—Cooverjee Lilladhur and (another vs Hajee Huroon Hajee Adam and others—Part heard.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE KEMBALL.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

178-78—Tyabjee and S—Dwarka Naiqueen vs Juggonath Narayen —Rimington, H and C.—Part heard.
370-78—In person (a pauper)—Guffur Wallad Whab vs Koolsam alias Jorabebee—Balkrishna and B.
409-78—Chalk and W—G F Dias vs M F Dias—In person.
393-78—Ardeshir and H—Goculdass Currumsey vs Foolvahoo.
766-77—Chalk and W—Waljee Rowjee and others vs The G I P Railway Company—Hearn C and L.
170-78—Shapurjee and T—Abdoola Moosanee vs Jeitha Purshotum and others—Fletcher S and F.
26-78—Fletcher, S and F—Abdool Aziz bin Ahmed bin Mazi vs Suggar bin Abdoola bin Yusoof Suggar and another.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 2.

Ostreham, Major, Staff Corps, on Med Cert, from Poona.

JANUARY 3.

Dunne, Lieut and Adjt, Vol Rifles, on duty from Khandala.

JANUARY 4.

Coles, Col. Staff Corps, from leave, from Matheran.
Naverre, Major, Staff Corps, on furlough, from Saugor.

JANUARY 5.

Coulson, Captain, Transport Service, on duty, from Poona.
Richardson, Lieut, 18th Regt, to rejoin, from Rawal Pindee.
Barras, Major, 15th Bombay N I, on Med Cert, from Poona.

JANUARY 6.

Anthonisz, Surg, on duty, from Nimuch.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 6.

Rowlandson, Captain, 7th Bombay N I, to rejoin, to Bhuj.
Coulson, Captain, Transport Service, on duty, to Sukkur.
Ostreham, Major, Staff Corps, on Med Cert, to England.
O'Nial, Surg Major, from leave, to Deolalee.
Naverre, Major, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Stacpole, Lieut, Quarter Master, Dhulia, from leave, to Dhulia

## MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, DEC. 31.)

Mr C S Crole to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Salem.

Mr A L Lister to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Kurnool.

Mr R Rice to act vice Mr A L Lister on special duty connected with the Irrigation and Canal Company, Kurnool and Cuddapah.

Mr H S Otter to be Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, Tinnevelly.

The services of Lieut Love, R E, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department for field service.

Mr Lance, Sub-Engineer, is granted six months' leave on medical certificate.

## MADRAS GOVERNMENT MILITARY ORDERS.

The following promotions are made :—To be Lieut-Colonels having completed 26 years' service, Majors J Lampen, J C Hay and J H E Johnson.

The Secretary of State for India has granted Major B Fischer, Staff Corps, furlough on medical certificate for two years from the 10th May last, the date of his quitting India.

The services of Lieuts Boddy and Langley, R E, are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Acting Commander of the Forces, for active service.

G O G dated 23rd Dec replacing the services of Lieut Love, R E, temporarily at the disposal of the Acting Commander of the Forces, is cancelled.

Lieut Hayne, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 15th N I, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on medical certificate for two years.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service : Lieut-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) G B Bowen, Staff Corps on an ordinary pension of £292, with a capitalized value of annuity of £3,874.

Lieut-Col (Brevet Colonel) Prior, Staff Corps, on an ordinary pension of £365 and an extra annuity of £288 14s.

Lieut-Col Campbell, Staff Corps, on an ordinary pension of £365, and an extra annuity of £229 8s.

His Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—Captain Hallet, Staff Corps, to be Deputy Judge-Advocate, vice Colonel-Sherard appointed Judge Advocate General.

## THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

### REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. SEXTON, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Bombay, 6th January 1879.

No. 1. The Khandalla Camp of Exercise having been this day closed the Commandant desires to congratulate the Corps upon the success which has attended this its first essay in Camp life, and to thank those Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Members who by their presence contributed so largely to this success.

2. It is to be regretted that the attendance was not more general but considering the many drawbacks and the various counter-attractions existing for residents in Bombay to spend their Holidays elsewhere, the Commandant considers the total numbers of some 25 Officers and 150 Members to be under all the circumstances fairly satisfactory.

3. The results may on the whole be pronounced to be equally satisfactory, prominent amongst which may be mentioned the establishing of a good understanding between the B V R Corps and the G I P V Corps, the respective members of which have hitherto not had an opportunity of meeting and mixing in friendly intercourse.

4. The rounds of good fellowship and comaraderie already existing between the Head-Quarters Companies and the Poona Detachment of the Regiment have likewise been drawn together more closely, and that *esprit de corps* which is found in every well-regulated Battalion, no matter how widely seperated its several parts may be, duly fostered and encouraged.

5. The Commandant trusts that this is but the first of many Camps of Exercise to be held annually by the Corps, and that the experience gained on this occasion will be found of use to all who will participate in the establishment of the next and future similar gatherings.

6. The Colaba Range will not be available for the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps from this date till further orders on the subject.

F Company will commence its Preliminary Drills to-morrow at Mazagon when there will be drill both morning and evening till these drills are completed.

The officers and non-commissioned officers are requested to make every effort to insure the attendance of the whole Company at those drills.

By Order,
T. DUNNE, Lieut. and Adjt.,
Bombay V. R. C.

## CALENDAR FOR JANUARY.—1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ... 8th, 4h. 39·0m. p.m.

| Date. | Remarks. | Sun rises. A.M. | Sun sets. P.M. | High Water. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| an. | | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. |
| Tues. 7 | ...... | 6 36 | 5 35 | 10 12 m<br>11 25 a |
| Wed. 8 | ...... | 6 37 | 5 36 | 10 58 m<br>11 59 a |
| Th. 9 | English Mail expected. | 6 37 | 5 37 | 11 41 m |
| Fri. 10 | ...... | 6 37 | 5 37 | 0 31 m<br>0 23 a |
| Sat. 11 | ...... | 6 37 | 5 38 | 1 3 m<br>1 6 a |
| Sun. 12 | 1st Sunday after Epiphany. | 6 38 | 5 38 | 1 38 m<br>1 51 a |
| Mon. 13 | ...... | 6 38 | 5 39 | 2 16 m<br>2 43 a |

MESSRS. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART, ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

## THE GIBBS' MEMORIAL.

THE GIBBS' MEMORIAL COMMITTEE is prepared to receive from the Fellows of the University of Bombay, and from such of the Public as may be desirous of joining the memorial, SUBSCRIPTIONS to the GIBBS' MEMORIAL FUND.

The Honorary Secretaries to the Committee will be glad to supply a copy of the proceedings of the meeting of the Fellows of the University of Bombay, held on the 17th December last, to any gentleman who may intimate a wish to the Secretaries to that effect.

Contributions may be paid to the undersigned or at the Bank of Bombay.

VISHVANATH N. MANDLIK,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
P. PETERSON,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.
The University Library Rooms, 4th January 1879.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

HIGGINS—BRADBURY—January 1st, at Saint Mark's Church, North Black Town, by the Rev. W. N. Babington, Mr. Thomas Walker Higgins, to Emile Jane Bradbury.

DEATH.

AGNEW.—January 1st, at Tonghoo, Patrick McNeille Agnew.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1879.

THE admirably written despatch of General Roberts, which we published yesterday, shows the value of a training in the Quarter-Master General's Department. It is clear that General Roberts possesses a natural aptitude, which he has carefully improved by study and experience, for taking in at a glance the topographical features of any country which happens to be the theatre of warlike operations. The accounts previously published of his capture of the Peiwar Kotal showed that he had the *coup d'œil* of a true military leader, for it was clear that the victory was won by superior generalship alone ; and now this despatch proves that General Roberts can write as well as act, for he gives us a wonderfully clear and picturesque account of the engagement, describing the Afghan position and the means employed for turning it so vividly that the reader can follow the movements of the troops and realize the difficulties overcome by the turning column without the aid of the sketch which the General regrets that he is unable to send along with the despatch. The battle of the Peiwar Pass is a triumphant demonstration of the ease with which brave troops, holding an almost impregnable position, can be defeated by an enemy not superior in numbers but led by men who have studied the art of scientific warfare. General Roberts's whole force consisted of only 3,314 men, of whom 899 were Europeans ; and the Afghan strength is ascertained to have been 3,500 infantry with 18 guns. Only a general with great confidence in himself and his troops could have conceived and attempted to carry out the audacious plan of breaking up the attacking force into two columns, leaving only 1,000 men to watch the front of the Afghan position, and with the remainder of his small force effecting a turning movement on the extreme left of the position, two miles away. With still greater coolness and daring General Roberts, when he found he could not advance along the crest of the mountain range to the Peiwar Kotal, divided the turning column itself into two parts, and, leaving one of these to hold the enemy in check in advance of the Spin Gawai Kotal, threatened with the other to cut his line of retreat. The combination of this manœuvre with the well-timed attack on the front of the Peiwar position by the troops left with General Cobbe decided the fate of the day. The criticism has been offered, that the venturesome strategy of General Roberts in nearly surrounding with his little army a force more numerous than his own would not have succeeded against a European enemy ; but the answer to this objection is that it would not have been tried except against an enemy who was notoriously commanded by incapable officers. One sign of skill in a general is to form a just estimate of the character of an enemy, and act accordingly. The Duke of Wellington, for instance, outmanœuvred Marmont at Salamanca by very different tactics from the desperate onslaught with which he won the battle of Assaye. The credit due to General Roberts for his victory is enhanced by the knowledge we have since obtained that he had to deal not only with the open hostility of the Afghans but with treachery in the ranks of his own army, and that the purpose of the night march to the Spin Gawai Kotal was betrayed to the enemy before the Goorkhas and Highlanders reached the first barricade.

We read that portion of the despatch which narrates the struggle of the British troops to gain the ascent of the Spin Gawai Kotal with some curiosity, as the accounts given by special correspondents of the severe and deadly fighting that took place during this period of the battle have been received with a good deal of incredulity. General Roberts tells us that the first barricade was stormed at about 6 o'clock in the morning, "the enemy being nearly all killed "at their posts," and that then "the Goorkhas "and 72nd Highlanders continued to advance "rapidly up the steep side of the Kotal, and "captured three stockades in quick succession, "the enemy defending them in a very obstinate "manner, and being mostly killed by the bayo-"net as our men jumped over the barricades." This work occupied about half an hour. "By "half past six," so runs the despatch, "the "whole of the Spin Gawai barricades and "stockades were in our possession, and the line "of the enemy's defence was completely turned." It seems to be a fair inference from these remarks that the defences of the Spin Gawai were very weakly guarded, and that, owing to the rapid advance of our troops, the enemy had no time to bring up reinforcements before the Kotal was carried. The regiments that took the stockades were the 5th Goorkhas and the 72nd Highlanders, whose total loss during the day amounted to 4 men killed and 22 wounded ; while 70 dead bodies of the enemy were counted behind the barricades, and it is evident from General Roberts's narrative that very few of the Afghans who defended the Kotal escaped with their lives. To the list of casualties on the British side must be added the death of Captain Keloo, commanding the mountain battery, who kept his guns well up to the front with the infantry. No attempt appears to have been made by the enemy to retake the stockades, or to do more than stand on the defensive.

General Roberts has, however, conceived a remarkably high opinion of the fighting qualities of the Afghan troops, and the terms in which he speaks of the enemy convey a significant warning to the Government of India. He says :—"I may be permitted to point out that no simi-"larity exists between the Afghan army of the "former war and that which has now been put "into the field. The men are now armed with "excellent rifles, and provided with abundance of "ammunition, bundles of cartridges having been "found placed behind trees, &c., in positions "intended to be held. Their shooting is good ; "their men are of large stature and great physi-"cial strength and courage, and are well clothed. "The Afghan artillery is also well served and effi-"ciently equipped." Obviously, an enemy of this stamp may still give the British troops a good deal of trouble, more particularly as the cruel mistake has been made of employing against him native regiments in whose ranks there is a large admixture of Pathan soldiers, who, it is now quite clear, cannot be trusted to fight against their Highland kinsmen. General Roberts himself, we may be well assured, would be the last man to call his own success in the Peiwar Pass a "decisive victory" ; and the fact that reinforcements of European troops are now on their way out from England may be taken as a proof that the Viceroy himself has been undeceived as to the prospects of an early termination of the war. The difficulties of the enterprise which the Government of India has undertaken are only now becoming perceptible. Winter is setting in, and the border tribes are beginning to show their teeth, encouraged no doubt by the knowledge that the Government of India has locked up from 35,000 to 40,000 of its best troops in positions beyond the Frontier from which they can neither advance nor retreat for two months to come. The Government could have afforded to wait, keeping its troops in hand, till the spring before commencing military operations ; or it might have concentrated its strength two months ago for an immediate march on Kabul. By taking either course it might have disposed of Shere Ali and his kingdom without raising the border. But it has preferred a miserable compromise which wastes a great portion of the military strength of India, leaves Kabul unconquered, and Shere Ali a more dangerous enemy than ever, and at the same time tempts the borderers on our own now badly-guarded Frontier to believe that their opportunity has come for making profitable raids into British territory. The raid by the Mahsud Waziris into the Dera Ismail Khan district, and the burning of the town of Tank and some villages, is the most impudent affair of the kind that we have heard of for many a year ; and it certainly would not have been attempted in ordinary times. If, however, there be any truth in the rumours mentioned by our Lahore contemporary, that the Swatis, Bajauris, and Bunerwals are organizing their forces to help Yakub Khan by effecting a diversion in the country to the north-east of Peshawur, this is infinitely more serious news than the story of the raid by the Mahsud Waziris. The tribes referred to inhabit the difficult country extending from the right bank of the Indus to the Kunar river ; and no one can have forgotten what a stubborn stand they made against our troops in the Ambeyla campaign. Possibly they are moved to hostility now by other than purely fanatical motives ; for they cannot have heard with indifference of the recent visit of a British officer to Chitral beyond their own borders, or be free from apprehensions that their independence is menaced by a policy which aims at the extension of the British Frontier to the Hindu Kush, from the Pamir Steppe in the east to beyond Herat in the west. That this is a wise policy in the interest of British India, we have always maintained ; but the statesmen who adopt and seek to execute it should understand that they have undertaken as mighty a task as the conquest of the Caucasus by Russia, and that they must fail unless they act with the utmost vigour and promptitude, and are prepared not only to beat the armies of the Amir of Kabul but to crush any possible combination of the Frontier tribes.

## THE QUETTA FIELD FORCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP, ABDULLAH KHAN-KE-KILLAH
DEC. 18.

THE day before yesterday I left Head-Quarters Camp in order to join the advance force under General Nuttal at Chaman on the other side of the Kojuck, where the road first enters the Kandahar plain, but hearing something half way up of a rumoured descent by the Kakurs upon our convoys between Quetta and this place, I rode back to learn the particulars. It seems that a Lieut. Henderson, who was bringing on supplies, learned from the headman of Syud Ydroo Karar that a body of Pathans were collecting in the adjacent hills with the view of molesting our communications. This intelligence he at once forwarded to camp, and General Lacy, under the advice of General Biddulph's staff, sent out a force consisting of a wing of the Baluchis, four mountain guns, and two squadrons Sind Horse, all under Major Galloway, of the first named regiment. Generals Stewart and Biddulph had proceeded up the Kojuck along with the political officers that morning, but by their return it seemed to be pretty correctly ascertained that the reports referred to were incorrect, if not absolutely without foundation, so the little expedition has been recalled. At the same time it is the opinion of many that troubles of this kind must be expected—and are all the more likely to come about since our recent raid upon the herds of some of the Kakur villages. It is accordingly hoped that the truth or otherwise of the above reports will be properly sifted, and that because it has not happened to come through the ordinary political channels it will not be too readily disregarded, for intelligence to the same effect arrived in camp from two or three different sources on the same day.

The most important news I have had to communicate for some time is that I just telegraphed to you—the arrival in camp of Ahmed Ali, Major Sandeman's agent at Kandahar. He is a pensioned rissaldar of police, and has for the past few years represented us in that city. Lately, however, his position has not been pleasant ; he was placed under strict surveillance, and accordingly the other day took his departure. He confirms the telegrams I have been despatching to the effect that opposition only of the slightest character awaits us, that the reports of the arrival of the Herat troops and Turcomans are untrue ; but he also states that rumours did prevail in Kandahar of reinforcements having marched to replace the withdrawn garrison, and of the presence in Afghan territory of Turcoman horsemen. It is said in camp that the news sent to Kandahar from Kabul respecting the Ali Musjid and Kurram valley affairs gave the victory to the Amir's troops, whose army on this side have been exhorted to behave as bravely as their brethren in the north

The column continues halted at this camp, awaiting, it is supposed, the arrival of General Stewart's division and the formation of a supply depôts on the other side of the Kojuck. As the Pass Pathans say, our "nusseeb" has been most wonderful, the ordinary period for snow and ice having long passed. The arrival of these unpleasant visitants cannot now, however, be far off, and then it will become more apparent even than at present, how valuable was the time lost during which the force was halted at Haikalzai. There is no doubt whatever that a small force, properly equipped, might have left Quetta and marched straight on Kandahar with the greatest of ease and without the slightest chance of a disaster. It has been telegraphed to the London *Times*, I believe, that General Biddulph left Quetta with only 2,000 men—a statement which is perfectly correct, although it is also certain that it was competent for him to have taken a compact body of 4,000, to have marched straight on the Kojuck, and to have formed depôts and constructed the road there by the time that E-4 was ready to join. At the time General Stewart arrived every effort was apparently being made to push on, and it was hoped we should after all soon see the walls of Kandahar ; but since then a change has come over the "spirit of the dream," and operations are again proceeding, as if a large and disciplined force were in our front. We are to await (so it is said in camp) the numerous batteries and regiments now hurrying into Quetta, although how supplies for a large army are to be kept up across the Kojuck during winter it is at present difficult to see. Camels continue to die in large numbers, and in the Kojuck especially the percentage of loss is very great. However, a commencement has been made as regards the purchase of Khorassan camels. Major Sartorius, of the 2nd Baluchis, having volunteered to supplement the efforts of the already overworked Commissariat officers with the aid of a few Pathan sepoys of his regiment, he has, in the first day, secured over forty, and after the beginning thus made, it is confidently hoped that large numbers will come in—so solving, perhaps, the most serious difficulty the Quetta column has yet had to contend with. I may here remark that next to the Pioneers the hardest work of the campaign, so far, has fallen upon the abovementioned regiment, who more than sustain the prestige of the Bombay army, although placed in close contrast to some of *the* crack corps from the Punjab and Bengal. To them is almost always alloted the honorable, although arduous, task of guarding the flank of the camp ; they are constantly called on to furnish commissariat and other guards, of which duty they have far more than their due share ; they have had to leave fifty men behind to garrison Haikalzai, and orderlies from the regiment may be seen everywhere—even twelve miles away at the top of the Kojuck, where a red breeched sepoy attends upon the Chief R. E. In short, the men are overworked and for long periods have not even had one night in bed. It will be very hard if, after all this, they should eventually share the fate of the *only* other Bombay regiment at the front. Jacob's Rifles continue inactive at Quetta, and their place with General Biddulph's column is to be filled by the 2nd Sikhs, the regiment that complained about being set to escort duty from Rajanpore.

I return to Chaman this evening, although I suspect that even at the extreme front there is very little chance of anything of interest occurring, and I may perhaps find it advisable to rejoin the Head-Quarters Camp. Since General Stewart's arrival, I am glad to say the position of press correspondents has much improved. Useless secrecy has been abandoned, and all news against the publication of which there is no objection—we wish for no more—is freely furnished. This is a plan which has undoubted advantages even for Government. For instance, your correspondent has become acquainted through private sources with intelligence which if sent abroad might probably inconvenience Government, but which at the request of an authoritative officer he withholds. It otherwise would at once have been telegraphed, and indeed has already been alluded to as probable in one of my former letters.

The result of the survey over the Gwaja Pass—the road taken by kafilas,—at first determined General Stewart to adopt the Kojuck route only, but the party who traversed the former arrived in camp last night, having swept round across the Kandahar plain to Chaman, returning direct to camp. It was composed of a party of 1st P. C., and was accompanied by Col. Sankey and Lieut. Childers, of the Engineers, whose report is not so unfavourable. Probably, therefore, the troops of General Stewart's division may pass that way, although General Biddulph's force will shortly cross at once to the other side of the Kojuck.

The following is authentic Kandahar news—Afzul Khan, the Governor and father of Abdula Jan's mother, as I wired you on a former occasion, has sent all his household and belongings to Kabul, and has been endeavouring to excite a religious war among the tribes around Kandahar, but with little success. The few who have collected are now clamouring for food, and as provisions have ceased coming into the city, or are being stored there in secret, there is much discontent among the inhabitants. Not improbably, therefore, the city will be peacefully yielded up to us. Communication between Kandahar and Kabul is cut off, all traffic having been stopped by order of the Governor. Most of this intelligence, you will recollect, I wired you from Mooltan. I have only heard to-day that the downward mail from Quetta on the 12th inst. was robbed in the Bolan and the sowar killed. It carried, I am afraid, a long letter for your columns. The thermometer last night declined to 6° or 26° of frost, and the party under Major Galloway bring back with them several cases of frost bite.

## GENERAL TYTLER'S EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BASAWAL, DEC. 27.

You will see by the heading of this letter that I have returned from Jalallabad ; the fact is, that, thinking I should have little of interest to note for some time to come at Head-Quarters, I have determined to return.

On Thursday morning I left Jalallabad and performed the journey between that place and Chardeh in one day. The march is rather long—about 18 miles—and the greater part of it is very uninteresting, lying as it does over sandy hills and a barren plain ; and from a well about six miles from Jalallabad to near Chardeh, there is no water to be obtained, and the road is very rough. From Chardeh to Basawal, a distance of about nine miles, the road is better, and there is plenty of water, our way lying almost straight across a plain intersected by a few nullahs.

At Basawal I learn accounts of the late expedition into the hills, of which you have probably heard particulars ; but I send you a short account of the expedition from details kindly furnished to me by Col. Thomson, commanding 1-17th Regiment, who formed part of the column on the occasion.

It had been arranged that a concerted expedition should start from Ali Musjid, Lundi Kotal, and Daka, with the view of surprising some of the hostile tribes inhabiting the country to the west of the Khyber Pass, the Zukha Kheyls. At midday, on the 19th December, the following troops left Daka under the command of Brigadier General Tytler, C. B., V. C., viz., 300 of the 1st Battalion 17th Regiment under Col. Thomson, 100 of the 45th Sikhs, 250 of the 27th P. N. I. under Captain Cook, of the 14th Sikhs, 2 mountain guns and half a company of Sappers. These troops proceeded up the road towards Chinah by the same road by which that expedition returned which left Daka about a fortnight ago and burnt the village of Chinah. Having arrived at a convenient spot they halted and bivouacked for the night. The next morning, the 20th, they advanced, passed Chinah (taking guides from there, the people having returned since the last expedition) to Setsobi, which they found deserted. Setsobi is a poor place, situated in a valley with the usual mud fortifications in rather bad repair. The expedition thence advanced over a Kotal (a high ridge), and looked down into an arid plain, near which they found the place they were in search of, the cave village of Bazar, which was deserted. To this village many of the people who fought at Ali Musjid fled. The troops halted here, and having made good fires out of the wood and straw found in the place, they passed the night. The next morning they destroyed what they could of the village, the caves being pretty well indestructible ; they, however blew up a stone and a mud tower belonging to the place. Here they met the force from Ali Musjid, commanded by Col. Doran, with whom was General Maude. The force under Col. Doran I believe to have been somewhat larger than that under General Tytler ; they had also with them some field guns on elephants and a political officer. After consultation with General Maude and Colonel Doran, General Tytler marched his division to Vikai, a largish village situated on a hill surrounded by a plain.

Having burnt this village, the force proceeded to a pass called Tubai, where there was supposed to be water ; they arrived at this Pass about half past three on the 21st inst., and bivouacked there for the night. In this place they had a skirmish with the enemy, and one man was severely wounded in the thigh.

The next morning, the 22nd of December, as soon as the troops were formed up, the enemy opened fire from the hills all round. This Pass is very pretty, the country quite changing its barren aspect, the whole of the valley through which the road passes being clothed with trees. It appears to be a very dangerous Pass to enter, as in one place it is so narrow that the precipitous hill sides are only separated one from another by about eight feet, and they so converge and hang over that the sky cannot be seen by a person looking upward from the road.

It was towards this extremely narrow spot, which occurs at a turning in the road, that the enemy were proceeding with the object of preventing the passage of our troops ; but their purpose was frustrated by General Tytler crowning the heights on one side with a party of our men, who, pushing quickly up, came so close to the enemy that the officer in charge fired his revolver several times, and our men gave the hillmen some notion of the power of the Henri-Martini rifle. In traversing the Pass near here we had two men badly wounded, so that they have both since died, and six, otherwise wounded ; there were also several narrow escapes, two men receiving bullets through their rifle butts. In this Pass the chief fighting went on, the enemy expending much ammunition, and our men at the rate of about 1½ rounds per man. It is impossible to say what loss was inflicted upon the enemy.

As soon as the troops reached the top of the Kotal of this Pass, the enemy was kept back by a strong rear guard, until the column with the dandy bearers had got to a sufficient distance. The force then returned to camp, the rear guard arriving there about 12 midnight on the 22nd ; the advance guard lighting the grass as they moved on, and showing the road, caused an illumination both curious and weird.

During this expedition nothing was lost, and the casualties amounted to two men killed and 6 wounded. No prisoners were taken. During the 15 hours' march of the last day the men had had no food to speak of, not having had time to prepare the uncooked rations which they had with them, and having eaten the cooked rations with which they started, yet only one man fell out, and that from his boots becoming unserviceable. The men from all accounts appear to have behaved very well, being in high spirits and working their rifles with great coolness and not wasting their ammunition. The dandy carriers seem at one time to have given some trouble, getting frightened, and refusing to advance or retire.

The enemy offered very poor marks for our men by the admirable way in which they hid among the rocks ; they were chiefly dressed in whitish loose clothes with light blue loose jackets.

The roads were in all places good enough for mule batteries, though the guns were not at any time required during the expedition. There were some places that were passed where a few resolute men might have held the ground against any number. The enemy seem to have been very much afraid of our men, and to have avoided coming to at all close quarters, and were very careful not to get cut off. The wood in the Pass where the fighting took place seems to have saved our men very much from the effects of the enemy's fire. The country reached by this expedition lies between the Khyber and Kurram Valley Passes, but much nearer to the former than the latter.

There is no further news to send you from here ; all seems to go on well, and to-morrow a reconnoitring party starts to get a knowledge of the country about here.

## THE CAPTURE OF THE PEIWAR KOTAL.

RETURN OF KILLED, WOUNDED, AND MISSING IN THE ACTION OF THE PEIWAR KOTAL, ON THE 2ND DECEMBER 1878.

| Corps and Department. | KILLED. | | | | WOUNDED. | | | | | | | Total—Officers and men. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | British Officers. | Sergeants and Havildars. | Rank and File. | Horses. | British Officers. | Native Officers. | Sergeants and Havildars. | Drummers. | Rank and File. | Horses. | Mules. | |
| Staff | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| No. 1 Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 3 | 3 |
| 12th Bengal Cavalry | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... |
| 2nd Battalion 8th Foot | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 8 |
| 72nd Highlanders | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | 12 |
| 23rd Bengal Native Infantry (Pioneers) | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | 10 |
| 29th ditto ditto | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... | 17 |
| 2nd Punjab Infantry | ... | 1 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... | 18 |
| 5th ditto | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 4 |
| 5th Goorkha Regiment, Punjab Frontier Force | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 14 | ... | ... | 20 |
| Total | 2 | 3 | 16 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 63 | 4 | 3 | 93 |
| Grand total—Officers and men. | 21 | | | | 72 | | | | | | | |

*N. B.*—One man of the 23rd Pioneers has since died of his wounds.

NOMINAL ROLL OF OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

KILLED.

Captain John A. Kelso, Royal Artillery, Commandant No. 1 Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force.

Major Alexander D. Anderson, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating 2nd in Command, 23rd Pioneers.

WOUNDED.

Brigadier-General Alexander H. Cobbe, (17th Foot,) Commanding 1st Infantry Brigade, Koorum Valley Field Force, *severely*.

Sub-Lieutenant Seymour C. H. Munro, 72nd Highlanders, *slightly*.

Subadar Balbhudder Negi, 5th Goorkha Regiment, *severely*.

Subadar Raghubir Myerkoti, 5th Goorkha Regiment, *slightly*.

## KURUM FIELD FORCE.

NUMERICAL LIST OF TROOPS OF THE ABOVE FORCE ENGAGED IN THE ACTION OF THE SPIN GAWAI AND PEIWAR PASSES ON THE 2ND DECEMBER 1878.

CAMP, NEAR ZABARDASK KILA, 5th Dec. 1878.

| Corps. | Officers. | Native Officers. | Rank & File. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Right or Turning Column.* | | | | |
| 4 Guns F-A Royal Horse Arty | 5 | ...... | 56 | 61 |
| 72nd Highlanders | 11 | ...... | 319 | 330 |
| No. 1 Mountain Battery | 3 | 2 | 119 | 124 |
| 2nd Punjab Infantry | 5 | 12 | 382 | 399 |
| 5th Goorkhas | 6 | 10 | 388 | 404 |
| 23rd Pioneers | 7 | 11 | 500 | 518 |
| 29th Punjab Native Infantry | 6 | 14 | 407 | 427 |
| | 43 | 49 | 2,171 | 2,263 |
| *Left Column.* | | | | |
| 2 Guns F-A, Royal Horse Arty | 1 | ...... | 26 | 27 |
| ½ G-3rd, Royal Artillery | 4 | ...... | 74 | 78 |
| 2-8th Regiment | 18 | ...... | 348 | 366 |
| 12th Bengal Cavalry | 3 | 4 | 176 | 183 |
| 5th Punjab Infantry | 7 | 10 | 380 | 397 |
| | 33 | 14 | 1,004 | 1,051 |
| Grand Total | 76 | 63 | 3,175 | 3,314 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Europeans | 899 |
| Natives | 2,415 |
| Total | 3,314 |

W. GALBRAITH, Major,
Assistant Adjutant General.

FRED. S. ROBERTS, Major-General,
Commanding Kurum Field Force.

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 4th Jan. as compared with the statement issued on the 28th December :—

| LIABILITIES. | 28th Dec. Rs. | 4th Jan. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities | 22,00,000 | 22,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 54,22,420 | 38,39,541 |
| Do do. at Branches | 8,57,857 | 11,40,164 |
| Other Deposits | 1,87,26,468 | 1,84,05,445 |
| Post Bills | 38,577 | 38,523 |
| Cash Credits, undrawn | 3,96,544 | 4,46,818 |
| | 3,76,41,866 | 3,60,70,490 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities | 48,80,279 | 44,83,957 |
| Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise | 18,41,380 | 18,88,717 |
| Loans on Security of do. do. | 56,90,881 | 60,35,513 |
| Current Accounts, overdrawn | 5,734 | 3,439 |
| Bills Discounted | 1,14,56,821 | 1,13,12,384 |
| Stamps | 3,052 | 3,031 |
| Dead Stock ... Rs. 5,30,004<br>Amount applied in reduction 1,95,000 | 3,35,004 | 3,35,004 |
| Bullion | | |
| Cash Balances with Correspondents | 2,85,201 | 2,68,696 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | 1,31,43,514 | 1,17,39,749 |
| | 3,76,41,866 | 3,60,70,490 |

## GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

| Statement of Traffic for the 10 days ending 31st December 1878. Open 1,268½ miles. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Coaching | 2,10,374 0 0 |
| Merchandise | 6,34,555 0 0 |
| Telegraph | 1,326 0 0 |
| Total Rs. | 8,46,255 0 0 |
| Corresponding Week last year, open 1,268½ miles ... Total Rs. | 9,25,771 1 |
| Decrease | 79,516 1 5 |

## ANNIVERSARY OF THE IMPERIAL PROCLAMATION AT BARODA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, JAN. [illegible]

A GRAND durbar was held this afternoon at the Nazur Baugh in commemoration of the assumption of the Imperial title by Her Majesty the Queen. Mr. Melvill, General Schneider, and other European officers and gentlemen of the station, also all the high officers, sirdars, and darukdars were present. The room was crowded ; and the presence of immense numbers of people in the streets adjoining the Nazur Baugh indicated the interest felt in the ceremony. As soon as the party were seated, Professor Mowla Bux enlivened them with music which was sung to the accompaniment of the *veena*. Sir Madhava Rao then rose and delivered the following eloquent speech :—

MR. MELVILL AND GENTLEMEN,—I need not remind you in behalf of His Highness that we are now assembled here in honor of the anniversary of a signal event, namely the assumption of the title of Empress of India by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. At this great and pleasant gathering we are all naturally in the best temper, and are peculiarly disposed to do justice to others—to please and conciliate others—by frankly and liberally conceding to them superiority over ourselves in many respects. For instance, we may admit that Travancore is at present superior to us in popular education, Indore in general economy, and Bhavnagar in public works. But there is one thing in which I decline to admit the superiority of any Native State whatever. There is no Native State which is a whit superior to Baroda in respect of sincere attachment and deep devotion to the British Crown. Our sentiments in this respect are by no means the outcome of a blind adoration of mere physical force, they are the result of an intelligent appreciation of the great blessings which India is deriving from her connexion with the British Empire. Empires there have been in the past, huge fabrics that rose in imposing grandeur over shadowed mankind, and in process of time bowed to fate and bit the dust. But which of these bygone imperial agglomerations contained in its composition so much of justice, wisdom, and benevolence, so much of a self renovating capacity—a capacity to increasingly adapt itself to the progressive interests and expanding wishes of subject millions? It is this happy combination which imparts boundless stability to the British Empire. It is this which makes the British Empire not only consistent with but positively necessary to the progress of the human race. Let us hope that this Afghan war which has come to interrupt the work of peaceful development will soon reach its destined end. The hoary heights of old Safeid Koh have already reverberated the thunders of British science and British valour. The softer language of British moderation and British statesmanship will soon succeed. The results in prospect certainly are the inviolable security of India, the innocuous independence of Kabul, and a fair equilibrium of political forces in the Asiatic continent.

Rao Bahadur Venayekrao Janardun Kirtane addressed the sirdars, &c., in Marathi, and explained to them the object of the Durbar, *atar* and *pan* were then distributed, and while Sir Madhava Rao was going round among the European officers and gentlemen, offering garlands and nose-gays, and speaking some pleasant words to each, Mr. Melvill and His Highness went to the rear of the *gadee* to pay their respects to Her Highness the Maharanee, who was, meanwhile, holding a small Durbar in an adjoining room, in which her visitors were the ladies of the station. After this ceremony a *feu-de-joie* was fired, and a salute of 101 guns, when the party broke up. In the evening there was a pleasant gathering in Motee Baugh, at a dinner, given by the Durbar, after which there were fireworks. There was to have been a ball, but it was abandoned out of consideration to the mournful death o the Princess Alice. The toast of the evening was proposed by His Highness the youthful Gaekwar, who exhibited some diffidence at first, but soon gathered his self-possession, and with a distinct utterance, said "Mr. Melvill, ladies and gentlemen,—I propose the health of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and Empress." It elicited much enthusiasm, and was drunk with hearty cheers. The healths of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the other members of the Royal Family were then proposed and drank with due honors. The health of His Highness the Maharaja and Her Highness the Maharanee followed, which was proposed by Mr. Melvill. "Last year," he said, "was a year of gloom. A great famine raged in India and in China ; in the latter country the calamity was untempered by the benevolence of a merciful Government, such as mitigated the suffering of the people in this country. The Russo-Turkish war and now the Afghan war contributed their share to the anxieties of that year. Further, just as it was about to close, death carried away the favourite daughter of Her Majesty, who had endeared herself to the English nation by her winning manners and by her devotion at the death-bed of her father. The opening year is not less gloomy in its prospects. The spectre of famine has not yet entirely departed from India, and the thunders of war are still reverberating beyond our frontier. I hope, however, that the close of the year will be as glorious and prosperous as the commencement is depressing and anxious." Mr. Melvill said that His Highness' progress both intellectual and physical very satisfactory, and he congratulated Highness on the beneficial influence she exercis on the young prince—an influence, Mr. Melvill asserted, which could not be surpassed. Finally, he complimented Mr. Elliot and expressed regret at Dr. Cody's departure.

## THE G. I. P. RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With respect to your correspondent's account of the rifle meeting of the G. I. P. R. Volunteers on the Lanowli range on the 1st, given in your issue of yesterday, will you kindly allow me space to contradict his statement, that every one was "disgusted." Not one single expression of "disgust" was made, to my knowledge, by any competitor of the corps of which I have the honor to be Inspector and Adjutant.

Again, let me contradict the statement that "the markers apparently smuggled liquor into the butts." It is just possible that the cause for this erroneous statement may be attributed to the owner of the "capital glass" (which is alluded to by your correspondent,) having spied tiffin being taken to the markers, and this was authorised by me ! ! The marking, I admit, might have been better ; but it was the same for one corps as the other.

I am sure I speak for the whole of the G. I. P. R. Volunteers, officers and men, when I say we cordially congratulate the Bombay Volunteer Rifles on their well earned successes at the meeting, and I think it a great pity that remarks like the above, which might cause unpleasantness and ill-feeling, should be made after the whole thing is over. The rifle meeting was intended to be a pleasant *finale* to a most successful Camp of Exercise to be carried on with mutual good fellowship, and not with wrangling between disappointed "pot hunters." I may be permitted to take advantage of this opportunity to express, on behalf of my comrades, the gratification it afforded us to meet the Bombay Volunteers, both in their camp and in ours ; and I know that the reception they gave us when we visited them will never be forgotten by the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers.

THE INSPECTOR AND ADJUTANT,
G. I. P. R. VOLUNTEERS.
Lanowli, Jan. 5.

## THE DEMANDS ON THE STUDENTS IN OUR ARTS COLLEGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You would confer a great boon on students attending the Arts Colleges if you were to bring to the notice of the authorities of the University of Bombay the reforms which you consider to be of absolute necessity for the efficient working of our educational system. Being a student of the Elphinstone College, and one studying for the F. A. Examination, let me say that fifteen months are at our disposal to study four books of English, four of Persian, or Sanscrit, or Latin, or any other language recognised by the University as classical ; besides that we have to do logic (Fowler and Whateley), a certain portion of mathematics, some portions of ancient and modern history and natural science. The English works set for 1879 are Johnson's Lives of Milton and Addison, Miss Austen's Emma, Milton's Paradise Lost, Books VII. and VIII. Cowper's Table Talk ; Conversation and Retirement. Out of these only Emma and Cowper's Table Talk and Conversation have been taught in the Elphinstone College in the course of one year. Now the F. A. Examination is drawing near and only three months are left at the disposal of the Professor of English Literature to teach the other books.

Four books are prescribed for the Latin course, out of which in the course of one year only two books have been taught, the other two are as yet left out in the cold. Logic, natural science, and history do not fare better, even half of them is not gone over. Looking at such a state of things let me only say that the time at the disposal of students and professors is quite inadequate to the amount of work which they are required to do.

M.

## NOTES FROM BERAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

WE have now returned to our usual routine life after all the excitement and diversions we have had since the 18th ult. We have had military sports and pastimes with prizes amounting to over Rs. 1,000 ; polo matches too. Likewise performances by officers and ladies, of the farces, "Whitebait at Greenwich" and "Box and Cox," together with a concert in the officers' house, all of which were admirably performed. Christmas tree for the young folks was also got up.

Brigadier General Wright, C. B., with Captain Kennedy, A. A. General, and Lieut. LeQuesne, have proceeded to the cavalry station at Mominabad. The camp of exercise was a decided success.

The 2nd Infantry, H.C., left this station for Ellich on the 27th ult. under the command of Lieut Colonel Gordon, and the 5th Infantry, H. C, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw left the sta on the 28th ult. for Hingoli.

I am very sorry to say that the Rev. Mr. Rutt jee Nowrojee, C. M. S., met with an accident on t 26th ult. by fracturing his right leg caused by a log wood rolling on to it. He is, I am glad to say, doin well.

The whole of the troops in this station were reviewed on the 1st January by Colonel Dowker, commanding the station. A salute of 31 guns was fired, with the usual *feu-de-joie* from the Infantry, in honor of the anniversary of H. M.'s assumption of the title of Empress of India.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

# LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

## THE AFGHAN WAR.

### INCURSION AND PLUNDER BY THE MAHSUD WAZIRIS.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

The Mahsud Waziris have made an incursion across the frontier and plundered Tank. They retreated into the hills on being pursued by cavalry and part were cut off. Reinforcements have been sent to Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan to prevent any repetion, as some *mullahs* from Kabul are known to be active in those hills.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

### PURSUIT OF MALCONTENT TRIBES.

PESHAWUR, Jan. 6.

Some discontented Kuki Kheyls being reported as taking shelter among the Zaka Kheyls their village was burnt under instructions of the Political officers.

Yesterday 100 men of the 5th Fusiliers and 300 of the Mairwara Battalion entered the pass provided only with great coats. The object is unknown.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

*(By Red Sea Cable.)*

## FRANCE.

### THE SENATORIAL ELECTIONS. REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH.

PARIS, Jan. 5.

The Senatorial Elections have resulted in a Republican triumph: 15 Conservatives have been elected, and 64 Republicans.

The Republican majority in the Senate is now 57.

## THE CAPE.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Latest advices from the Cape state that the frontier disputes have been settled in favour of the Zulus.

Consols 95⅜.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Jan. 6th.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Almora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, departed from here the day before yesterday.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Dhollers | 4¼ |
| Exchange on India, 60 days' sight | 1-6⅜ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 73 |
| 4½ per cent. do. | 78 |
| 3 per cent. Consols for account | 95⅜ |
| 5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872 | 114 |
| Bar Silver | 49⅜ |

About £200,000 have been paid into the Bank of England to-day.

Departure—Northbourn.

## STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, Jan. 6, 10-8 a.m.

Singapore, 6th—Mail for Java to-morrow afternoon.

MADRAS, Jan. 6, 10-45 a.m.

H. M. Steamer Tenasserim from Calcutta in sight.

MADRAS, Jan. 6, 2-44 p.m.

Singapore, 6th—Manilla Mail 2 p. m. to-morrow.

MADRAS, Jan. 6, 3-50 p.m.

H. M. Steamer Tenasserim sailed via Bombay.

## RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills, | on demand | 1s. 6 13-16d. | per Re. |
| Do. | 6 months' sight | 1s. 7 7-16d. to 1 7½d. | „ |
| Credits, | 6 „ „ | 1s. 7⅜d. | „ |
| Documents, | 6 „ „ | 1s. 7-16d. | „ |
| France | 3 „ „ | 2·05. | |

The tenders for the contract to construct the drainage works of Bombay were opened yesterday by the Municipal Commissioner. We understand that only four tenders in all were sent in, and that the only tender for the whole contract was that of Messrs. Glover and Co.

The following copy of a letter, dated 6th Dec., was addressed by the British Consul at Jeddah to the Political Resident, Aden, regarding the sanitary state of the Hedjaz:—"I have the honour to report that so far the pilgrimage to Mecca and thence to Arafat has been performed most satisfactorily, and that no sickness nor disease of any nature has occurred amongst the pilgrims who are now returning from Arafat to Mecca and Medina, and will shortly be *en route* for Jeddah on their way to their respective homes. If the present mild and settled weather continues, there will be no reason to fear any sickness or any epidemic diseases amongst the pilgrims, who are at present in an unusually healthy condition."

Fortunately for Bombay the winding-up of joint-stock companies by order of the High Court has been a matter of rare occurrence in recent years; but at present the reverse of it threatens to be the general aspect of affairs. Yesterday orders were made by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley for the official winding-up of the Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company, the Broach Mill Company, and the Neriad Spinning and Weaving Company.

At a meeting held yesterday of the shareholders of the Frere Land and Pier Company, to which Mr. Nursey Kessowjee is secretary and treasurer on a salary of Rs. 500 a month, the chairman (Mr. C. N. Cama), in answer to a shareholder, stated that the company had in no way been affected by the complications which had recently arisen in the affairs of Messrs. Nursey Kessowjee and Company. It was also mentioned that the directors had done their utmost to protect the interests of the shareholders. A vote of thanks was passed to the directors for "their able management of the company's affairs." A report of the proceedings of the meeting will be found in another column.

A meeting of the directors of the four mills, to which Messrs. Nursey Kessowjee and Co. are secretaries, treasurers, and agents, was held yesterday at Messrs. Kessowjee Naik's Building, 30, Elphinstone Circle, when the principal directors were present, namely, Messrs. Kessowjee Naik, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Ghellabhoy Pudumsey, and Sakurchund Nagurdas. Mr. Cleveland, solicitor, who attended on behalf of Mr. Kessowjee Naik, asked the directors to call to-day a meeting of the creditors of the four mills to whom he wished to submit certain proposals. One of the directors suggested that the proposals should, in the first instance, be submitted to the body of directors. Mr. Cleveland, we are told, expressed himself precluded by his instructions from acceding to this suggestion, remarking that he wished to lay the proposals before a meeting of the creditors themselves. The directors thereupon resolved to call a meeting of the mills' creditors at 3 p. m. to-day, when Mr. Cleveland will bring forward certain proposals made by Mr. Kessowjee Naik for the liquidation of the liabilities of the mills. A notice calling the meeting will be found in our advertising columns. It was a subject of acrimonious remark among the principal creditors who had called yesterday at the mills, office to make enquiries, that the directors had been so far remiss in their duty as to have allowed a long interval to elapse without filing a statement of accounts at stated periods as required by the Joint Stock Companies Act. The provisions of the Act are alleged to have been infringed in respect of the accounts of all the four mills. What has the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies been about that he has allowed so flagrant a breach of the provisions of the Act to be committed such as was never before known to have occurred in Bombay

We give in another column a portion of an important judgment, the remainder of which will be given to-morrow, delivered on the 19th ult. by Mr. Hart, the Chief Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court, in the case of Captain Mann of the steam ship Guy Mannering *v.* Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co. The question in dispute was one of considerable importance to merchants generally, and especially to shippers of produce during the monsoon months. The learned judge decided that, according to the custom of the port of Bombay, "wet and stormy days" are not "working days" within the meaning of the latter words when used in a charter party.

We (*Englishman*) understand that Mr. Morris, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, is expected daily in Calcutta to discuss with the Viceroy the question of the annexation of the Central Provinces to the Bombay Presidency.

A sad tale reaches us through the *Rangoon Times* of the want of sufficient inspection of the lighthouses off the Burma coast. The steamer Celerity was lately sent to Rangoon for this special duty, and a telegram having been received stating that the light on the Alguada reef was not visible, she was despatched to ascertain the cause. The light was found burning all right, but signals of distress were flying. On the Captain of the Celerity landing, the lighthouse keeper, the only European in the place, acquainted him of the death of two of the men, and the possible death of a third who was lying in a precarious state. The Captain brought this man away, and having taken the precaution of taking a relief with him, left three men behind. The Captain was told by the lighthouse keeper that signals of distress, such as "I want immediate help," and "Man dying," had been given by him for about twenty days, and that though several vessels and steamers had passed by, no notice whatever had been taken, whereupon he was compelled to darken the light on the Bassein side when he felt certain that it would not fail to attract some attention to the lighthouse. He added that he saw two Government steamers, the one I. G. S. N. Enterprise on her way to Diamond Island, and the other *en route* to Rangoon, which was the Celerity herself. But the Enterprise was closer, and yet seemed not to have been on the look-out, for at sight of her the signals were given as distinctly as possible. These facts clearly show the necessity for more frequent visits of inspection.

In extracting a note from the *Bombay Gazette* which may serve to throw some light on the present relations between Major Butler and his employers in the Government, we (*Civil and Military Gazette*) think it due to the distinguished traveller to advert to the extraordinary statement said to have been made by Lord A. Loftus, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg. "I (Lord A. Loftus) stated to M. Giers (the head of the Russian Foreign Office) that Captain Butler was a mere traveller on his own account and no Agent of Her Majesty's Government, and that urgent orders had been sent to him by the Commander-in-Chief in India, to return forthwith to his military duties." Now either the British Ambassador was grossly misinformed when he made that statement, or he assumed a knowledge which he did not possess. He ought to have been informed that Major Butler was an accredited Agent from the Viceroy of India, and that the order for his recall sent by the Commander-in-Chief was cancelled very shortly after it was first despatched.

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says:—"The Strachey-Licence-Tax is one of the cruelest of taxes ever devised by any civilized government. It is, we believe, just now the most cruel tax in existence in the world. In England the income tax never reaches incomes below one thousand rupees. In Italy, where taxation is very heavy, the ministers would rather show a deficit than venture to impose such a far-reaching and oppressive tax as the one devised by the Indian Government."

The *Civil and Military Gazette* (Sind issue) learns from Frontier correspondents that the transport arrangements are breaking down everywhere. One tells us, that "General Phayre and Major Burnett reached Jacobabad on the 22nd, proceeding rapidly to the front to enquire at all the stations as to the working of the transport department—a most necessary step. Major General Primrose has been appointed to the Command in Upper Sind as regards all arrangements in reference to the expedition, certainly not before it was wanted. All the 'Big-wigs' have thought of was—'getting forward'—leaving *no one* responsible for looking after and maintaining the Transport efficiency." Another correspondent says—"I have already told you of the difficulties caused by camel men deserting. Well a couple of days ago (21st) a large party escorting ammunition encamped at Nasirabad, about 20 miles from Jacobabad. Their camels were taken by the men to the jungle to graze, and some 60 of these did not reappear! The officer after waiting a day in vain for their recovery was compelled to move on, leaving about 120 packages of ammunition behind, about which he wrote to the authorities at Jacobabad to take charge of and forward."

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* does not think its poor countrymen and countrywomen who work in our Indian Cotton Mills require to be protected by a Factories Act. That which claims to be the most popular amongst Native newspapers writes.—"The boon has come down to the operatives not only unsolicited but against their wish. We have heard of doing good by stealth, but here is an instance of doing good by—violence. The Government of India is however altogether innocent of this violent philanthropy. Like a [illegible] the Government of India has all along tried to throw obstacles in the way of the philanthropic endeavours of Manchester. We have already seen that but for Manchester the Government would have introduced the perpetual settlement in India. The Government did all it could to stop the abolition of the import duties on piece goods. Even in the matter of this factory Act it is clear the Government has very little sympathy with the feelings of Manchester. It is natural that the Government should be so little disposed to sympathise with Manchester in this matter. The rulers of India, though paid princely salaries, have not an easy life to lead. Their work is hard, and the hardest of their work is the feeding of millions of paupers. The Government would therefore naturally deprecate any measure which might increase their number and its trouble. Any restrictive measure in the beginning of an enterprize is suicidal, and from that point of view, the Act is one which must be regarded with abhorrence by the whole Indian community, Europeans and Natives. But yet we have this consolation that the Act is not so bad as it could have been made, and we are thankful for this small favour. Had Manchester been left alone to carry out her operations of philanthropy, the Act might have been a different thing altogether. But we believe that the Government has tried as far as it could do it safely to mitigate the rigour of the measure which Manchester proposed to force upon India."

The *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—There is every reason to believe that a Persian Army will march on Herat from Meshed at the very first note of hostilities between Russia and England. For some time past Persia has been preparing for this move the ostensible motive for mobilising her troops being the Seistan disturbances. Some months ago, the Governor of Deregez informed Major Butler that in the event of a rupture between the two great Powers, a Persian Army would immediately co-operate with the Russians in menacing Herat, and it is easy to see that from Merv and Meshed a combined Russo-Persian advance would place Herat in imminent jeopardy. As we have before observed this movement might be made in the professed interests of peace with Afghanistan, with the Amir Shere Ali himself accompanying the Russian troops as an ally, entering one of his own cities.

## MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

Mr. Maclean, of the *Bombay Gazette*, has issued a fourth edition of his valuable little guide to Bombay, revised and corrected to the end of 1878. In addition to a full and exceedingly interesting history and description of the island, its geography, the various races that compose its population, its trade and industry and general administration, the work includes a compendious directory, a carefully delineated and well coloured map of India, and a plan of the island. The printing and general get up of the little book, as we have before had occasion to remark, would do credit to any firm of London publishers.—*Statesman* (Calcutta).

## ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sumatra, Captain W. A. Seaton, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the Europe Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Brindisi.—Mr. Moore, C.S.
For Venice.—Major Noverre.
For Suez.—Hajee Izam Deen, and Mr Dolat Roy.
For Aden.—[illegible], B Ebdulla, [illegible], D Nowrojee, P Nowroji, B Edunjee Abdool Kalek and Abdool Hoosein.

Deaths in Madras.—From the [illegible]th to the 20th instant, 2 Europeans, 6 East Indians, 15 Native Christians, 229 Hindoos, and 28 Mahomedans died in Madras, a total of 280 persons, the average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years being 277 persons. The deaths are thus classed: 5 from small-pox, 80 from fever, 29 from dysentery, 16 from diarrhoea, [illegible] from cholera, and 129 from other diseases. The population, according to the last census, being 397,552; the death-rate in the week under notice was at the rate of 36·6 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the previous years was [illegible] per 1,000 per annum.—*Madras Mail*.

Perfection.—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer (the genuine only in pink paper wrappers) never fails to restore Grey Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence is established throughout the world.—Sold by Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., and D. Fernandez & Co., Bombay; Smith Stanistreet & Co. and R. Scott Thomson & Co., Calcutta; De Beaux & Co., Madras; J. Lyell & Shireffs & Co., Allahabad; E. Plomer & Co., Simla and Lahore; A. Maitland & Co., Colombo; and dealers in all principal towns.—[Advt.]

# BOMBAY.

The band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion will not play at the Gymkhana this evening.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Polluce, Captain G. Ragusin, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the evening of the 5th instant.

The Municipal Corporation.—At the meeting of the Municipal Corporation this afternoon (3 o'clock) eight members of the new Town Council will be elected.

In our telegram giving the result of the second day's play in the match, Calcutta *vs.* The Bombay Parsees, the total of the 2nd innings of Calcutta appeared as 361, whereas it should have been 261. The five first wickets realised 247 runs and the remainder only 14.

Lecture.—The Gujarathi Dnyan Prasark Mundlee (society for the diffusion of knowledge) will begin their lecture season for this year to-day, Tuesday, by a course of popular public lectures to be delivered fortnightly in the Gujarathi language at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. The lecture to-day will begin at 5-30 and will be given by the Rev. Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee; subject, "Primary Education."

A decree against the Broach Mills Company.—At the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Bayley, Jumnadas Ebbjee sued the Broach Mills Company to recover Rs. 10,000 due on a promissory note passed in December 1877. The claim was proved, and his Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 10,000, with interest at 8½ per cent per annum from 12th December 1877 until judgment, costs Rs. 270, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent. until payment. Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert, appeared for the plaintiff.

A vagrant.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, George Cameron was declared a vagrant by Mr. Nana Morojee, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

Furious driving.—Govind Balloo, a hack shigram driver, was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Nana Morojee for driving his vehicle on the day previous in a rash and negligent manner.

Gamblers.—Jamsetjee Cowasjee and seven others (Mahomedans) were yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of being found gaming in a public place. The Magistrate fined one of the Mahomedans Rs. 5, and the rest, who were old offenders, were each sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Refractory seamen.—Edward Miller and nine other European seamen of the British ship Duncow were yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which they are articled seamen.

Fatal railway accident.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at the Morgue, Kamathipura, on view of the body of a porter in the service of the B. B. and C. I. R. Company, attached to the Grant Road station. It appears that about noon on that day, deceased, with a few other porters, was sent on by a train from the Grant Road station to the Dadur Junction to do shunting work, and while the train in which he was travelling was in motion deceased jumped off soon after passing the Parel station, when he fell on to the rails. The wheels of the train passed over both his legs just above the ankles, completely crushing them. Arrangements were at once made to remove him to the hospital, but he died on the road there. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

The Government transport Scotland arrived in Kurrachee harbour on the 1st instant with the following troops:—The C Battery 2nd Brigade Royal Artillery, consisting of 5 officers, 150 men, 11 women, and 20 children; 174 followers, 46 women and 92 children; 111 horses and 4 bullocks. The head quarters of the 66th (Derbyshire) Regiment consisting of 17 officers, 3 ladies and one child; 426 men, 56 women, and 105 children; 167 followers and 9 horses. Also 6 men of the 83rd Regiment; and 1 man of the Royal Artillery, 50 dooly bearers and 8 native details. The names of the officers who have arrived with the 66th are Lieutenant Colonel F. C. D'E. Barclay, Majors C. V. Oliver, J. T. Ready, R. J. Stewart and J. Healy, Captains T. E. Soady and W. H. McMath, Leiut. H. H. Smallpiece, H. S. Hassard, M. E. Rayner, C. B. Adams, Hon. C. P. Jervis, Melville F. P. Smyley, and O'Donnell, Quartermaster Henry Jones, and Surgeon Major Mackay.—*Civil and Military Gazette* (Sind issue.)

## THE NERIAD SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

Yesterday, at the High Court, a petition for the winding up of the Neriad Spinning and Weaving Company by the Court was heard before Mr. Justice Bayley. Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, appeared for Currumchund Premchund and other petitioners; Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert, for the executors of Hajee Ismail Hajee Hubib, a creditor; Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, for Munor Hurkha, a creditor and a shareholder; and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, for the company.

Mr. Farran said he believed there would be no opposition to the petition, in support of which an affidavit had been filed by Mr. Starling's clients. No affidavit had been filed in opposition; and there was no necessity for Mr. Starling's clients to attend. The company was in a very unfortunate position and would not pay the unsecured creditors more than eight annas in the rupee; and the attempt by Mr. Starling's clients to increase the costs was very much to be deprecated. The learned counsel asked his Lordship to make an order that the company be wound up by the court, it being unable to pay its debts; and that Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai be appointed a provisional liquidator, the appointment of official liquidators to be made by the judge in chambers.

Mr. Macpherson said the petition was not opposed, and it would be for Mr. Inverarity's client to show that his presence here was necessary. It was desirable that the creditors, who appeared without any necessity, should bear their own costs. Fortunately cases of this kind had not been so frequent in Bombay of late as they threatened to be hereafter. The question of the costs of creditors was therefore a very important one. The learned counsel asked that a provisional liquidator be appointed for protecting the assets of the company between now and the appointment of official liquidators. The learned counsel's clients had no objection to the suggested appointment of Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai as a provisional liquidator. A charge had been made in one of the affidavits that the directors of the company had executed a fraudulent mortgage. The directors had a perfectly good answer to that allegation, which could be considered at the proper time; and the learned counsel meanwhile protested against it on behalf of the directors. Mr. Inverarity's client had filed no affidavit, and there appeared to be no reason why he should appear; and he (Mr. Macpherson) submitted that both Mr. Starling's and Mr. Inverarity's clients should bear their own costs of appearance, for this was an insolvent company, and it was undesirable to swell the costs unnecessarily.

Mr. Inverarity said his client was a creditor for a principal amount of Rs. 2,20,000, and with interest and other charges for three lakhs of rupees. The petitioners were unsecured creditors for Rs. 34,000, while Mr. Starling's client was a creditor for only Rs. 15,000; and his (Mr. Inverarity's) client being the largest creditor, it was necessary for him to appear to guard his own interests. The total liabilities of the company were said to be Rs. 4,10,000, and the present value of the mills to be three lakhs, so that the shareholders had very little interest in the winding up, all the shares being fully paid-up. The liabilities being a lakh more than the assets, the shareholders had nothing to watch. On the other hand, his (Mr. Inverarity's) client was extremely interested in the appointment of a provisional liquidator or an official liquidator; and he objected to the appointment of Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, who had experience only as a cotton agent and knew nothing about mills, machinery, or the taking care of it. Besides, he was an unsecured creditor with whom the learned counsel's client would probably have a fight over the mortgage executed by the company.

Mr. Starling suggested that Mr. Turner, Official Assignee, be appointed official liquidator at once on the ground that hundreds of rupees would be saved thereby in advertisements alone.

Mr. Farran and Mr. Macpherson objected to Mr. Turner's "price" which even at 2 per cent. would come to Rs. 6,000 or Rs. 7,000, whereas they could name two liquidators at Rs. 500 each who from their position would be able to secure a better price for the mills. The name of Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker, the company's secretary, treasurer, and agent, was suggested as a provisional liquidator.

After some further discussion, his Lordship made an order that the company be officially wound up. Mr. Javerilal was provisionally appointed official liquidator to take the estate and effects of the company. The appointment of an official liquidator to be made before Mr. Justice Bayley in chambers on the 28th instant.

The efforts made in Madras by the Hon'ble J. G. Coleman to get up a volunteer company of artillery, to be called the Duke's Own Artillery, have proved very successful. One hundred and fifty names have been registered, and the company will be formed after the holidays.

A Bit of Unnatural History.—"What is this?" "This is a cat. Do you see the beautiful curve of his back? If you continue to be a good boy you shall some day have a thousand cats." "Are cats a useful animal?" "Yes, very. If it wasn't for the cats every house would be overrun with canary-birds." "Are cats very brave?" "Yes. They'll hang around a corner for four hours to get their claws into a poor little mouse not one fortieth part of their size." "What food do cats prefer?" "A twenty dollar mocking-bird is their first choice. If the family are not able to keep a mocking-bird the cat must put up with an oriole or a German canary. It is only when suffering for food that a cat will accept of a sirloin steak." "Cats can't sing, can they?" "No; but, bless 'em, they keep trying to learn how! They have got so they can sound the first four notes on the scale, and they are determined to get the rest." "What time do they sing the sweetest?" "At midnight, between the hours of eleven p. m. and four a. m. You have probably read items about boot-jacks, bad hats, flinging bricks, sticks of wood and other missiles belonging to [illegible]. Don't ever associate with such people. Cats have as much right in America as anybody else, and it is only the meanest kind of folks who will try to keep them from rising up in the world." "How long do cats live?" "No one knows as no one has ever had a fair shot to see how many years he could put in. After he has hung around one neighbourhood for fifteen or twenty years, some one sends him in [illegible] clue to the telephone. There isn't much doubt that the day will yet come when a cat in Detroit connected by a clothes-line with one in Chicago will form a perfect telegraph line." "Do cats suck children's breath?" "They do. Mothers should let their children eat onions as a preventative. Plug tobacco will answer the same purpose."—*Detroit Free Press*.

## WINDING-UP OF THE BROACH MILLS COMPANY.

Before the Chief Justice at the High Court yesterday, Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, presented a petition and stated that the Broach Mills Company was desirous of being wound up by the court. The company was started with a nominal capital of Rs. 2,40,000, which was successively raised to Rs. 3,60,000 and Rs. 7,20,000. It had recently gone into voluntary liquidation; but under present circumstances, the liquidators as well as the chief creditor, Mr. Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, considered an official liquidation to be a preferable course. The assets were valued at Rs. 5,20,000, while the liabilities were Rs. 5,30,000, of which Rs. 2,75,000, were due to Mr. Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit. Three suits had been filed by creditors, one of whom obtained a decree that day for Rs. 10,000; and the learned counsel asked for a stay of proceedings. The present application was made by Messrs. F. R. Vicajee and E. N. Settna, the liquidators, as well as Mr. Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, a creditor and a shareholder.

The Chief Justice accepted the petition and granted an order *nisi* for the winding up of the company by the court, with interim stay of proceedings. The rule to be heard on the 25th inst.

## THE BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

The last weekly meeting of the late Town Council was held yesterday afternoon. Dr. Blaney presided, and there were also present Sir F. Souter, C.S.I., Mr. F. Mathew, Dr. Pinkerton, Mr. Kirkham, the Hon. Dassabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Rughunath Narayen Khote, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Mr. Shantaram Narayen, and Mr. Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee.

### THE NEW PORT TRUST BILL.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee called attention to sections 36 and 37 of the draft Port Trust Bill, which have reference to the amount of rates to be paid to, and the work to be done by, the Municipality in connection with the Port Trust property. Section 36 was intended to fix the amount to be paid by the Port Trust to the Municipality in lieu of the Consolidated rate, but the amount was left blank. He (Mr. Nowrojee) objected to a lump sum being named in the Act be paid for this rate, because the property must be constantly increasing in value, and new roads, buildings, bunders, &c. would no doubt have to be built. He thought the Council might very fairly ask that the properties belonging to the Port Trust should be made liable to Municipal rates and taxes in the same way as all other property in the town and island of Bombay. He supposed that the draft section was borrowed from the analogous provision regarding property belonging to Government, but that was not a suitable provision to follow.

Mr. Mathew agreed with Mr. Nowrojee that it would be better for the amount of rates to be paid by the new Port Trust to be fixed in the ordinary way under the provisions of the Municipal Act.

The Chairman said of course the property must increase in value, and he did not think the Municipality should accept a fixed sum.

The Commissioner said he had called for a return of the wharfage fees, &c. at present received, and the Assessor had re-assessed the buildings.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee also took exception to the 37th and 38th Sections, providing that the Municipality might be requisitioned by the Board to repair, light, and clean any wharf, dock, &c. vested in the board. Mr. Nowrojee thought that in this respect also the provisions of the Municipal Act were sufficient. He suggested that the Municipal Commissioner should be requested to draw up a representation on the subject, to be submitted to the Council before being forwarded to the Select Committee of the Legislative Council.

After some conversation, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, seconded by Mr. Mathew, "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to prepare and submit a representation to Government in the Legislative Department, on behalf of the Town Council, requesting that section 36 of the Port Trust Bill be omitted, and recommending that the property of the Trust be subjected to Municipal taxation as all other properties of individuals and Corporate bodies; that sections 37 and 38 be also omitted, because ample provision is already made in the existing Municipal Act for securing the objects contemplated thereby."

### THE HEALTH OFFICER'S HOLIDAY.

Sanction was given to the transfer of Rs. 480 from savings under Section I, General Supervision, and II. Conservancy Branch Scavengering (Budget for 1879) to meet the amount voted to Mr. R. P. Brunton, Assistant Health Officer, for charge allowance during the absence of the Health Officer on leave, as per the Council's Resolution, No. 1872, of 17th December 1878.

### SUIT FOR RECOVERY OF RATES.

Sanction was given to the Assessor's taking legal proceedings by suit or otherwise against Mr. J. A. Rose who is now at Kurrachee, for the recovery of rates due, viz. Rs. 85-11, and to acrue due in respect of house No. 94, Malabar Hill; and also to the Assessor's obtaining the aid of the Solicitors to secure the execution of the decree at Kurrachee.

### THE WORK OF THE COUNCIL.

The Chairman said:—With the close of this meeting the existence of this Council terminates, with your permission, gentlemen, I should like to say a few words as to the way in which the Council has discharged its trust. As the Council has existed for a period of three years it may be regarded as the long council. During the whole of this period it has been my privilege to be associated with you and it is no small pleasure to recognize the fairly *permanent* character of our body, for I say, that one of the essentials of a good council is that the members shall be familiar with the business that comes before it. Your knowledge of business, gentlemen, and your familiarity with the public questions, great and small, that come up for discussion here, has enabled you to dispose of and keep pace with the current work. When you could not do the work with the weekly meetings required by the Act you have, at no small inconvenience to yourselves, cheerfully given your time and attendance at extra meetings, especially at the Budget meetings towards the close of the year. I am happy to say that the only outstanding business which we now leave to our successors is business which is not ready for disposal. During the period of its existence this council has been fairly representative. It has been said that while the Railways, the Port Trust, and the [illegible] Company were represented our trade was unrepresented. So far as this statement is true, it is no fault of the Corporation that commerce has not been more fairly represented, but I take leave to say that this Council, has on no occasion allowed the interests of trade to suffer. Mr. Pedder, with the concurrence of the Council, adopted every means in his power to prevent an octroi merging into a transit duty, and it certainly has always been the wish of this Council to give facilities to merchants to obtain refunds upon goods sent out of the city. The proof of this is to be seen in the long list of refunds which are now allowed. Along with the fairly representative character of the Council it should also be remembered that the selections by Government of my predecessors in this chair have been such as to command general approval. In the late Captain Henry we had a highly respected and genial chairman, of good business habits, one who was beloved by us all, and whose untimely death we all so much regret. Of Mr. Maclean, I would say, that he brought to the deliberations of this Council, as he did to the discussions of the Corporation, the most complete acquaintance with municipal affairs, and especially of finance. It is to him that we owe the drainage system now in hand, and this public acknowledgement of what Mr. Maclean has done for Bombay may well be made by me, for the Council will remember the opposition that I offered to a system of sewerage for a tropical city in which the sewers were to carry night soil. It has been made a matter of public complaint against me that I did not continue my opposition to the drainage system after the Corporation had passed its resolution that a complete system of sewerage was desirable, but that I supported the measure. My public answer to this accusation, gentlemen, is, that when the partial drainage system came up for the sanction of the Corporation I occupied the chair in this Council and it was not consistent with my duty to do any thing but support a resolution of the Corporation which had previously been passed by a large majority. I think, gentlemen, that we should not part without placing on record the eminent services which Mr. Maclean rendered to the city while he filled this chair, and I am sure that we all deplore his dissociation from the active affairs of municipal life. This Council has had the good fortune to have as heads of the Municipal Executive able Commissioners such as the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft and Mr. Pedder, gentlemen whose aptitude for business is unquestioned, and whose valuable aid this Council will be glad to acknowledge. Nor will the Council forget Mr. Pedder's exhaustive reports on the financial aspects of the Toolsi water works and the drainage, together with his scheme of future Municipal taxation. This Council began and completed the Toolsi water works and started the new drainage works. Many minor improvements have been carried out year by year, not the least important of which is the beginning of a good sanitary work, the erection of milch cattle sheds, and not the least ornamental of which are the Pedder markets and the projected Municipal building, and this progress has been effected without increasing the burden of Municipal taxation, while distress warrants are almost unknown. The duty of revising the Municipal Act and the bye-laws has fallen to this Council, and for the first time a record of the proceedings of the Corporation and Town Council, and a book showing the assessed value of all house property, have been published. In all the duties of the council our industrious and zealous secretary has had a full share. He has watched over our finances with the utmost care, and prepared our business with the utmost regularity. We cannot relinquish office without tendering him our hearty thanks. We will all cheerfully admit the willingness of the Commissioner to aid the Council by every means in his power, and acknowledge the spirit of economy which influences his administration. If our work has kept pace with the events of the day it is because Mr. Grant has not allowed any business to fall into arrears. Should we not offer our thanks to the Commissioner, and through him to the officers in charge of the Executive branches of the Municipality for the efficiency of the department which Mr. Grant controls? The most complete view of the result of the labours of this Council may be derived from contemplating the progress of the past 3 years with the financial expenditure during the same period. If careful economy had not been exercised taxation must have been increased. If we have sanctioned an expenditure of about 1½ million sterling there is something to show for the money expended. One great sanitary work has been left untouched by this Council but not disregarded. I allude to the provision of model lodging-houses for the labouring poor. The existing lodging house accommodation of Bombay is not only calculated to provoke ordinary diseases and increase the mortality, but it is the best devised system for rapidly spreading very contagious diseases and making less contagious diseases much more contagious than they ought to be or would be in approved buildings. Whenever [illegible] reform our system of houses for the labouring poor, the death-rate of this city will rapidly decline, and I do not hesitate to say that that sanitary measure will do more for the preservation of health and the security of life in Bombay than anything besides. We can now only commend this great work to our successors. Gentlemen, it only remains for me to thank you most cordially for your forbearance towards myself during the time I have occupied this chair, and for the harmony with which the business of the Council has always proceeded. I trust you will forget my shortcomings, while on my part I will promise always to remember your generous support and the hearty friendliness of our association.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman for the able and pleasant manner in which he had conducted the affairs of the chair. He said Dr. Blaney had been associated with the Bombay Municipality for a great number of years, even from the time when the Municipality consisted of the Corporation of Justices. In appointing him to the chair of the Town Council, the Government had bestowed upon him what was his absolute right. He had earned that distinction by his assiduous and devoted attention to Municipal affairs. (Cheers.)

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee seconded the motion, which was carried *con amore*.

The Council then adjourned.

## IMPORTANT DECISION TO HINDUS.

### GOUD BRAHMAN'S ACTION AGAINST A WORSHIPPER.

Before N. Spencer, Esq., 2nd Judge, Small Causes Court.

December 18th, 1878.

Mr. Gowroba Narayen Bhenday and others, and the Mut at Walkeshwur on Malabar Hill, plaintiffs *vs.* Wassoodew Murt Pai, worshipper, defendant.

This was an action brought by the plaintiffs to eject the defendant, Wassoodew Murt Pai, the worshipper of the shrine of Shreemun Mahadavendra Teeruth Swamy, situated at Malabar Hill.

The defendant appeared through his pleader, Mr. Venketrow Trimulrow, and urged that the notices and other letters, &c., written to his client were signed by one of the plaintiffs, Mr. Poorshotum Venkoba Pai, and not by all, and therefore the action was informal.

Mr. Baboorow Ramchundra Purub, pleader of the Court, appeared on behalf of the other plaintiffs, and said that the documents were sufficient authority to eject the defendant.

The defendant's pleader, Mr. Venketrow, did not give sufficient answer to Mr. Baboorow's pleadings.

The Court, after hearing the arguments from both parties, agreed with the plaintiff's pleader, Mr. Baboorow, and said that a notice from one of the plaintiffs was quite sufficient, and ordered the defendant, the worshipper, to be ejected from the *mut* or shrine, within a month from the date of judgment.

## THE FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY.

The ninth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of this company, (to which Mr. Nursey Kessowjee is secretary and treasurer,) was held yesterday at its registered, office 30, Elphinstone Circle, to receive the directors' report and to elect directors and appoint auditors. Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, chairman of the board of directors, was in the chair. The other members of the board of directors are Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Perozshaw Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, and Gangadas Runsordas. The notice convening the meeting being read, the following report of the directors was taken as read:—

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The directors beg to place before the shareholders the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account of the company made up to 31st May last, showing a profit of Rs. 7,916-6-11. In December last your directors put up for sale by public auction the company's property at Tanna which realized the sum of Rs. 5,800, part of which amount was appropriated towards works of improvement on the Bandar. This is the only portion of the company's land that the directors have deemed it advisable to dispose of during the year under review.

In order to afford greater facility to boats laden with coal, sand, chunam, bricks, hay, and other merchandise, to approach the company's bandar at ebb tide and enter the canals, your directors had caused the canals and basins to be inspected and reported on by Mr. A. W. Forde, the engineer, who formerly designed and built them. Acting on his report, about 1,74,933 cubic feet of silt was removed, and a greater quantity would have still been removed, but for the negotiations for the purchase of the company's property by Government, which have put a stop to further progress being made. What has already been accomplished, however, has proved of great advantage to the landing and storing of merchandize on the company's bandar. The silt thus removed has been utilized for filling in and levelling some portion of the bandar land costing Rs. 2,624.

Since the extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders, held on the 6th June last, your directors, at the request of Colonel Baker, R.E., submitted to Government the following terms on which this company would be prepared to dispose of its property, viz:—

1st.—That if Government desire to take over the company's property in its entirety with all leases and covenants now existing, the directors would be prepared to recommend to the shareholders the acceptance of a sum of sixteen lacs of rupees, to be paid on bonds bearing interest at 4 per cent.

2nd.—That if Government do not desire to purchase the whole of the company's property, and want the foreshore property only, the directors would be disposed to recommend the sale of such property on payment of ten lacs of rupees on the securities already named.

In expectation of receiving an early reply, your directors deferred convening this meeting at the usual time, with the object of laying before the shareholders the result of the negotiations; up to the present time no reply has come to hand, but your directors hope that ere long this important question will be satisfactorily settled.

On the 10th May last, your directors, under power given to them by the articles of association, elected Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, a gentleman who has a large stake in the Company, a member of their board, which office he has accepted. In conformity with clause 84 of the articles of association, the directors retiring by rotation are Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and Mr. Gungadas Runchordas, who are eligible for re-election.

It will be necessary to elect and to fix the remuneration of auditors for the present year. The auditors for the past year's accounts were Mr. Burjorjee Muncherjee and Mr. Ardaseer Cursetjee Furdoonjee.

It was proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and carried unanimously, that the directors' report and balance sheet and profit and loss account to 31st May last be received and adopted.

Proposed by Mr. Perozshaw Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, seconded by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, and carried unanimously, that the balance of profit and loss account be carried forward.

Mr. Sayani enquired whether the company had come under any complications in consequence of recent events which had unfortunately occurred in Bombay.

The chairman.—None whatever.

Mr. Sayani said he was very glad, and thought the directors were to be congratulated on the care and vigilance which had enabled them to steer clear of the risks that surrounded the affairs of the company in common with other companies. The next matter on the list was, he said, the election of directors. For reasons which he need not mention, but which they all understood, he suggested the re-election of Mr. C. N. Cama, and that Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey be elected a director in place of the other gentleman who retires by rotation.

Mr. M. N. Banajee said he might mention that Mr. Gungadas Runchordas did not wish to be re-elected.

It was then proposed by Mr. Rahimtoola M. Sayani, seconded by Mr. Luxmishanker Hurripersad, and carried unanimously, that Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama be re-elected, and that Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey be elected a director of the company.

Mr. Motiram Bhagoobhoy enquired if it was true that the Municipality had taken up some ground belonging to the company without compensation.

Mr. M. N. Banajee—The directors have not heard of it. If any has been taken up, it is without the knowledge of the directors.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee said the directors had not had the matter brought to their notice. They would enquire into it and do what was needful.

Mr. Motiram Bhagoobhoy?—Is it necessary now to pay Rs. 500 a month to the secretary and treasurer?

Mr. Nanabhoy—It is a matter within the province of the shareholders.

Mr. Motiram—It is the duty of the directors to bring it before the shareholders.

Mr. Nanabhoy said that, in the present intricate state of affairs, the directors had not thought it proper to place the matter before the shareholders. In fact there had been very little time to do so.

Mr. Motiram—What is the good of paying Rs. 500 a month to the secretary as the Government are going to buy the property?

Mr. M. N. Banajee said the board had received no authentic notice of the intended purchase, and he referred to the remarks made on this subject in the directors' report. As to the Rs. 500 a month paid to the secretary, Mr. Banajee said the collapse had taken place so recently that there was hardly time to do anything. It was for the shareholders to take the initiative in the matter; but since the point had been brought forward, it would not be lost sight of by the directors.

Mr. Nanabhoy said that, since the difficulties the details of which need not be gone into had occurred, the directors had done their utmost to protect the interests of the shareholders.

Proposed by Mr. Luxmishanker Hurripersad, seconded by Mr. Rahimtoola M. Sayani, and carried unanimously, that Messrs. Ardasir C. Furdoonjee and Goculdas Jugmohundas be elected auditors, and that their remuneration be Rs. 100 each.

It was next proposed by Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, seconded by Mr. [illegible] Goculdas, and carried unanimously, that the thanks of the shareholders are due to the board of directors for their able management of the company's affairs.

Proposed by Mr. Motiram Bhagoobhoy, seconded by Mr. Babajee Gopal, and carried unanimously, that the best thanks of the meeting be given to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

The proceedings then terminated.

## SIMLA VOLUNTEERS.

On the morning of the 27th December the Simla Volunteers mustered at Annandale Gardens for the purpose of having a little musketry practice. The weather was most lovely, and the muster, considering the period of the year, very good. The first object, as mentioned in the day's programme of sports, was the "storming of Ali Musjid." Near where the butts are placed were two hill forts representing Ali Musjid, each covered by a redoubt. One fort was manned by forty-three figures representing the commandant of the fort, his officers and men; the other fort had forty-one figures. The redoubts had each four Russian poles with the Russian flags flying. The Volunteers were divided into two teams: one under Captain Chanter, and the other under Sergeant Auscomb. They were formed in skirmishing order at a distance of 400 yards from the forts, where they commenced firing, gradually closing into the open before the forts. The terms of the contest had been previously fixed as follows:—The figures in the forts were each marked with their ranks and values. Faiz Mahomed was valued at 7 points, the commanding officer 6, other officers 5 each, non-commissioned officers 2 each, privates 1 each; each flag 3 points, and Russian spies 2 points, and their flags 3 points. The result of the firing when the [illegible] sounded was—Captain Chanter's team scored [illegible] points; Sergeant Auscomb's team scored 75 points. There were eight figures left untouched in each fort; the excess in the number of points gained by the latter team was owing to every officer and Faiz Mahomed himself having been knocked over, while in the other fort five officers were left untouched.

At the conclusion of this match, Shere Ali's standard was raised between the two forts. On it was slung a bottle, to find the object of competition firing at 200 yards; the terms of this competition were each [illegible] on the flag-staff was entitled to a prize of four rupees, and the destruction of the bottle gave the hitter sixteen rupees. The shooting here was first class, almost every shot going within a few inches of the staff. At [illegible] eight shots went right through it, but of these only four counted, viz., those of Volunteers Davis, Mathews, Volkers, and Tiserman. Volunteer Goods was fortunate enough to strike the bottle, when the flag toppled over and [illegible] exploded. Afterwards, there was a good deal of [illegible] firing. [illegible] also company against company, for which various prizes were given. The winning half company in the taking of the Ali Musjid received a prize of fifty rupees.

The day wound up with one or two flat races and football. The lateness of the hour at which the firing closed prevented other sports being engaged in.—*Pioneer*.

## CROP AND WEATHER REPORT OF THE N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 1ST JANUARY.

Benares, 31st Dec.—No rain. No change.

Allahabad, 31st.—Considerable damage from frost. Rain very much wanted.

Jhansi, 1st Jan.—No change.

Agra, 31st Dec.—No rain. Arhar injured by frost in some places.

Meerut, 1st Jan.—No change. Rain needed.

Bareilly, 1st.—No change. Rain much wanted.

Kumaun, 28th Dec.—Very dry. Rain much wanted.

Lucknow, 1st Jan.—No change. Rain wanted.

Sitapur, 1st Jan.—Weather clear. Rain needed.

Fyzabad, 1st Jan.—No rain in week. Irrigation going on.

Partabgarh, 30th Dec.—The rabi crops are being irrigated, and where this cannot be done the prospects are bad. Rain is much needed.

## IMPORTANT TO THE MERCANTILE COMMUNITY.

Captain Mann *vs.* Finlay, Scott and Co.

At the Small Causes Court on the 19th ult., Mr. Hart, the Chief Judge, delivered the following elaborate judgment in the above case. Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Conroy, appeared for the plaintiff; and Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, for the defendants, for whom a verdict was given with costs.

His Honor said—This is an action brought by the plaintiff, the master of the s. s. Guy Mannering, to recover from the defendants, as charterers of his vessel, Rs. 1,000, abandoning all excess over that sum for demurrage. The charter-party bears date 4th July 1878, and was executed at Bombay by the plaintiff of the one part and the firm of Finlay, Scott and Co. of the other part. The only portion of the charter party material to the present case is that which provides that "eighteen working days are to be allowed the said charterers [if the steamer is not sooner despatched] for loading the steamer at Bombay, said lay days to commence 24 hours after the captain has given previous written notice to the charterers of his being clear of inward cargo and ready to load under this charter-party. Ten days on demurrage over and above said lay days to be allowed the charterers at 8d. per register ton per day, to be paid by them to the master, day by day, in cash, at the expiration of which time steamer to sail, full, or not full, charterers paying dead freight at the above rate." It is admitted by the defendants that on the face of this charter party more than Rs. 1,000 would be due for demurrage, 18 lay days having expired on 27th July, and the steamer not having finished loading until 29th. But the defendants say that according to the custom of the port of Bombay, the term "working days," as used in a charter party entered into in Bombay for loading in that port, means working days to the exclusion of (amongst others) such days during the S. W. Monsoon as are so wet and stormy that cargo of a perishable nature cannot be shipped, that the 22nd and 23rd July were such wet and stormy days, that the cargo to be shipped on board the Guy Mannering was of a perishable nature, that the defendants are entitled by the custom of the port to exclude the 22nd and 23rd July from the "18 working days," and, consequently, having completed the loading on the 29th July, are within time and nothing is due from them on account of demurrage. The plaintiff admits that the cargo to be shipped was of a perishable nature, and the loading was finished on the 29th July, but denies the existence of the custom relied on by the defendants, and denies that the 22nd and 23rd July were so wet and stormy as to prevent the shipping of perishable cargo. Mr. Conroy, on behalf of the plaintiff, contended in the first instance that the defendants could not be admitted to offer evidence as to the existence of the custom, on two grounds; first, because by so doing they sought to import an additional clause into the written contract between the parties; and second, because the custom which was sought to be established was itself unreasonable. With regard to the first contention, I am of opinion that it might have been successful had the usage which the defendants sought to prove been repugnant to or inconsistent with the charter party. In that case the instrument would itself have manifested an intention of the parties to exclude the operation of the usage, and of course no evidence would be admissible to contradict the terms of the writing in which the parties had expressed such intention. But that is not the present case. Defendants here seek to prove an usage in aid of the construction and not for the purpose of the destruction of the written instrument. Proof of usage is one of the exceptions to the general rule of evidence relating to written contracts whereby the writing and nothing else may be considered, and I apprehend that it is perfectly settled law that evidence of the usage of a particular trade or locality, is admissible to explain, and even to *add* something to the words of a written contract provided such explanation or addition does not amount to a contradiction of the express terms of the writing, and this is all that is sought to be done here. It is a reasonable presumption that contracting parties generally have in their minds the usage of the trade which they follow, or of the locality in which they contract, and intend to be bound by such usage, unless the contract expressly or by necessary implication excludes it. Then, if such usage be proved, it is, in fact, as much a part of the contract as if expressly written in it. As regards the second contention, I may say I cannot see in the alleged usage anything so unreasonable as would preclude the defendants from giving evidence of its existence. If there be such a usage, it is evident that in its inception it must have originated in an understanding or agreement between the captains or owners of ships and the merchants who chartered them. Now, without going the length of declaring my adhesion to the opinion, expressed by more than one learned English judge, that every agreement must be considered reasonable into which reasonable men choose to enter, it seems to me at least as reasonable that a captain should consent to take his chance of being detained without compensation for some days longer than he expected, as that a charterer should be content to run the risk of having his cargo spoiled or destroyed by shipping it in spite of the weather. Looking at the matter merely in this light, there seems to me no such violent improbability on the face of the supposed arrangement as would justify me in holding the usage growing thereout to be unreasonable. But when we consider, moreover, that during the rainy months cargo is hard to procure, and freight difficult to earn, we may well suppose that captains would reasonably have been willing to make some concession to charterers on the score of bad weather. I, therefore, hold the evidence is admissible on behalf of the defendants to show the existence of the usage on which they rely and the case accordingly now resolves itself into one depending on the determination of two issues of fact, viz., 1st, Are wet and stormy days during the S. W. Monsoon, by the usage of the port of Bombay, excluded from the number of working days provided by a charter party entered into in Bombay for the loading of a ship with a perishable cargo in Bombay? and, second, Were the 22nd and 23rd July 1878 such wet and stormy days as are so excluded by such usage? The burden of proving both these issues is on the defendants. I will, therefore, first consider the evidence adduced by them to prove the existence of the usage, for, of course, if they fail to establish this, the 2nd issue is immaterial. The witnesses called by the defendants to prove the existence of the usage may be summarily classified as follows:—1, Merchants who do a large business as shippers of goods and charterers of vessels; 2, Freight brokers; 3, merchants who do a large business as agents for ships; and 4, members of the committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. It is evident that persons belonging to any of these classes, provided they be residents of Bombay and experienced in their business, are very likely to know of the existence of the alleged usage, if it does exist, and, therefore, their opinions as to its existence are relevant, under Sec. 48 of the Indian Evidence Act. At the same time, such opinions, though relevant, would not be entitled to much weight, unless supported by numerous authentic instances, showing the usage to be ancient and settled, generally known, and submitted to as binding. The terms "numerous" and "ancient" however, must be understood in a relative sense. Mr. Craigie, in his excellent address to the Court, pointed out, and I quite agree with him, that it would be absurd to expect a very large number of instances of such a usage as this, for the S. W. Monsoon, as a rule, prevails here for only 3 months in the year, of those 3 months only a few days would, generally speaking, be so wet and stormy as to prevent the shipping of a perishable cargo, while but few ships are loaded here during the S. W. Monsoon with perishable cargoes. It might, therefore, well happen that for several years together there would be no such wet and stormy day as would come within the alleged custom during the time within which any ship in the harbour, taking in a perishable cargo, had to be loaded. Moreover, the number of instances to be expected, even in such circumstances as these, has still further to be reduced when we consider that ships not unfrequently complete their loading within time, though on some of their lay days they send no cargo on board. The condition that the instances shall be numerous will, therefore, be fulfilled, if we find the usage enforced in a large proportion of the very few cases we can expect to arise. So, too, we cannot expect the usage to be absolutely ancient, for it is little more than 200 years ago since Bombay first became a British possession, and it was not until long after that time that she rose to any eminence as a port of trade and centre of commerce. The shipping business of Bombay must, therefore, be regarded as of comparatively recent origin. It must also be borne in mind that very few, at least of the European mercantile inhabitants, reside here for even twenty years, and that not continuously. It would, therefore, be impossible to expect any witness, speaking merely from his own actual experience, and of facts within his own knowledge and observation, either to cite numerous instances of the usage, or to carry it back to any very remote period. If the defendants' witnesses show that during the whole of their experience of the port the usage has been generally regarded as well ascertained and settled from a time before their acquaintance with the port, and if they adduce a number of instances, large in proportion to the few, we should naturally expect to arise, of cases in which that usage has been enforced, I think the onus will fairly be shifted on to the plaintiff to show by witnesses of equal weight, knowledge, and experience that, during the same period, the existence of the usage has not been generally recognised, and that in a like proportion of cases in which it has been sought to enforce the usage it has been successfully resisted. Premising thus much as to the nature of the evidence to be expected in proof and disproof of the existence of the alleged usage, I now pass to a more particular consideration of the testimony of the defendants' witnesses. Of these there are six belonging to the first division, in the classification I have named above, viz., merchants who do a large business as shippers and charterers. They are Walter Lang, Charles Kapp, Magnus Mowat, Clement Poole, Issa Ahmed, and Ratansey Mulji. With regard to this class of witnesses I am willing to concede what was urged by Mr. Conroy, that their evidence must be received with caution, as they are by the nature of their business directly and personally interested in supporting the alleged usage. At the same time, I must, of course, receive with equal caution the evidence of such witnesses on the other side as are personally interested in denying the existence of the usage. Of the six witnesses whom I have just named, two, viz., Mr. Lang and Mr. Kapp, also belong to the fourth division, each of them having held high office on the committee of the Chamber of Commerce. The first witness, Mr. Lang, besides being a member of a firm doing a large business as shippers and charterers, is generally interested in supporting the alleged usage, is especially so in this particular case, in which his is one of the defendants. He has been for nine years carrying on business in Bombay. He says the term "working days" in a Bombay charter party for loading in this port, means days to the exclusion of wet and stormy days at any time of the year, of Sundays, and certain holidays. He instances the Carnegie, chartered by his firm in the monsoon of 1877. The captain claimed one day's demurrage and refused to sign bills unless the amount were paid. Mr. Lang objected to pay on the ground that the day claimed was wet and stormy, and threatened to sue the captain if he did not sign the bills, telling him at the same time to sue Mr. Lang's firm if he considered the demurrage due. Eventually the captain withdrew his claim for demurrage and signed the bills, not under protest. Now, making all due allowance for any personal bias on the part of this witness, whether occasioned by the general nature of his business, or by his position here as a defendant, there still remains this fact (for I suppose that Mr. Conroy would hardly contend that Mr. Lang's personal bias carried him to such a length as to invent the Carnegie), that in 1877 he successfully resisted a claim for demurrage insisting on this alleged usage as a matter of right. This witness admits he has frequently heard of disputes arising out of claims for demurrage made in respect of wet and stormy days, which ended in the amount claimed, or a portion of it, being paid, but he says these disputes were always on the question whether the days were in fact so wet and stormy as to come within the usage, and he never heard, till now of the principle of the usage being questioned. Mr. Kapp defines the term "working day" in a Bombay charter party by the custom of the port to mean all days except Sundays, holidays, and such days as cargo cannot be shipped on account of wet and stormy weather. He also has been 9 years in Bombay, and says that during the whole of that time the custom has been clearly recognised here to exclude wet and stormy days from working days. He instances the Amidora, chartered by his firm in the monsoon of 1877. The captain claim 2 days' demurrage, but the charterers insisted on having one day (30th August) excluded, on the ground that it was wet and stormy. The captain at first refused on the ground that he knew nothing of the custom, but made enquiries and eventually allowed the day. So we have here again the charterers insisting as of right on availing themselves of the usage, and the captain submitting to it after enquiry, which to my mind tends to show that he did not make the concession as a favour or a compromise. The next witness is Mr. Mowat. He mentions as an instance of the usage within his own knowledge the case of the Knight Templar, in which his firm resisted a claim for demurrage on the ground that the days claimed for were wet and stormy. The captain eventually gave up his claim because the coolies had struck work and the weather was wet. This case certainly is not so strong as the others, for it savours of a concession made *ex gratia*, and on grounds other than the usage. Still it seems to show that in the opinion of that captain at least bad weather was, amongst others, a reasonable excuse for the delay. Next we have Mr. Poole, who has had 19 years' experience of business in Bombay. He says "working" in a Bombay charter party means a day on which cargo can be sent alongside and shipped. Days so wet and stormy that cargo cannot be safely shipped are excluded from working days by the custom of the port of Bombay." He further says that this has been a well known and generally recognised custom during the whole of his time in Bombay, but he can give no instance. Issa Ahmed, who chartered the Robert Morrison during the monsoon of the present year (1878) says he claimed to exclude 3 days from his working days on account of the badness of the weather. Which the exact three days were he cannot now remember, but says they were somewhere between 19th and 23rd July. The captain at first refused, but after making enquiries allowed the 3 days. Ratansi Mulji, who chartered the Stockbridge during the monsoon of 1878, and whose lay-days included the 22nd and 23rd July, says he claimed an allowance chiefly on account of bad weather and had a fortnight allowed him by the captain on that ground. This witness fenced a good deal when pressed in cross-examination as to whether his real reason for asking the extra time was not because his cargo was not ready. This circumstance, as also the fact that such a large number of days was eventually allowed to him, leads me to suppose that the allowance in this case was more of the nature of the concession made in the case of the Knight Templar than a mere recognition of the existence of the alleged usage. The same remark, however, applies, that apparently the captain at least considered bad weather amongst others a reasonable excuse for the delay in shipping cargo. On the other hand the case of the Robert Morrison would seem to fall within the same class of instances as the Carnegie and the Amidora, in which the usage was recognised, and the wet and stormy days allowed as a matter of right. Of class II., viz., freight brokers, only one witness, James Mackintosh, was examined. He has had 18 years' experience of Bombay, and says the term "working days" in a charter party means a working day according to the custom of the port where the charter party is made. He further says that it is the custom of the port of Bombay to exclude from working days in Bombay charter parties all days during the monsoon on which the danger signal is hoisted, or wet and stormy days which the Master Attendant certifies are not fit for sending off cargo. He also instances the Stockbridge and Robert Morrison. As to the former ship, he says only six days were allowed on account of bad weather. As we have seen, however, the charterer admits that about a fortnight was allowed to him altogether. This would seem to show that bad weather was only one among other reasons for the allowance, and, therefore, as I have pointed out, this instance is not so strong as the others, but should be classed with the Knight Templar. Mr. Mackintosh further states that he never inserts in Bombay charter parties the term "weather working days," as by the usage of the port, such an expression would be meaningless here. We come now to the third class of witnesses, on whose evidence I am inclined to rely strongly, viz., merchants who do a large business as agents for ships, for they, as such agents, would naturally be biassed rather against than in favour of the establishment of the alleged usage. Of these there are two, Joseph Barr Paterson, and Hamilton Maxwell, the latter of whom also comes under class IV. as having been on the committee of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Paterson, a partner in the firm of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., has been for 12 years in Bombay, during 10 or 11 of which he has managed the shipping business of the firm. He says "working days means days on which work can be done. Sundays, holidays, and wet and stormy days are excluded from working days by the custom of the port of Bombay." In cross-examination he says the wet and stormy days excluded by the custom of the port are those that are so wet and stormy that no work at all can be done on them. And in re-examination he further explains this by saying that a day which is so wet and stormy that cargo can only be shipped in a damaged state is considered a day on which no work can be done, and is therefore excluded from working days by the custom of the port. He instances the Thomas Allan McClellan chartered in the monsoon of 1877. She was four days on demurrage, and the charterers claimed to have all these allowed under the alleged usage, as wet and stormy. The captain allowed one all along, as no work at all could have been done on it, but refused to allow the other three, as some cargo might have been shipped on them during the intervals between the squalls. Eventually he allowed two more days, and was paid demurrage for one. This I am inclined to consider a very strong instance, for it would appear that the principle of the usage was admitted throughout by the captain allowing the one day. The only dispute seems to have been whether the other three days were sufficiently wet and stormy to come within the usage, and in subsequently allowing two of them the captain would appear to have further admitted the principle. The last witness called on behalf of the defendants was Mr. Maxwell, senior resident partner in the late firm of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., who were the agents for the plaintiff in this action. He has had 19 years' experience of Bombay. True, he denies that the alleged usage now exists, but he admits that it did exist, and was generally recognised and acted on ten years ago, but he says that custom has now ceased, owing to the opening of the Suez Canal, and the custom now is to include wet and stormy days amongst the working days of a Bombay charter party. He further admits that he has had very little to do with shipping details since the change in the custom, and can give no instance of the custom now alleged by the defendants having been successfully contested since the change. It seems to me impossible to overestimate the value of this evidence in favour of the alleged usage coming as it does from a witness directly interested in disproving it, and I must say that after this answer Mr. Maxwell gave I was surprised that Mr. Conroy should have considered it his duty to persist in carrying this case to the weary length he did. For what is the effect of Mr. Maxwell's evidence? Simply this, to shift on to the plaintiff a heavy burden of proof which in the nature of things it is almost impossible for him to discharge. I do not deny that it is possible that circumstances of a port may so change that a pre-existing custom may fall into disuse, and a new and different custom come into existence, but the effect of such a state of things will be that the onus of proof will lie on the party setting up the new custom, and not on the party relying on the old established usage which is admitted to have previously existed and had the force of law. The Suez Canal was opened on the 16th December 1869, just 9 years ago and well within the recollection of most of the witnesses examined on both sides. Had so sudden and complete a change been thereby caused in the usage of the port as entirely to alter the ordinarily received meaning of a term frequently employed in so common a mercantile contract as a charter party, we might surely with reason have expected several instances, at least during the first year or two, of cases in which the two usages had come into conflict, and the latter one had triumphed. But all the instances I have noticed point to a directly opposite conclusion. All the cases mentioned by the witnesses for the defendants occurred during the last two years. The Carnegie, the Amidora, the Robert Morrison, and the Thomas Allan McClellan directly and distinctly, and the Knight Templar and the Stockbridge indirectly and by inference, point to the existence and recognition of the usage alleged by the defendants during 1877 and 1878. It therefore seems to me a hopeless task for the plaintiff, at least at present, to attempt to prove a newer usage so generally recognised as to be binding on all. The most he can hope to do is to show these indications of a new usage which may in time supersede the old. But the case of the defendants does not rest merely on oral testimony. They put in two pieces of documentary evidence, which also, I think, strongly support their case. These are the exhibits No. 4 and No. 6. No. 4 is a letter written by Mr. Maxwell to Mr. Taylor, then Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce. It is dated 19th November the year being left blank, but this should, I think, for the reasons which I shall hereafter state, be 1868. In this letter Mr. Maxwell advocates the propriety of excluding from working days those days which are observed by the natives as holidays, and in so doing he uses this argument, "native holidays are analogous to wet and stormy days during the monsoon when it is impossible to work cargo. In law these wet and stormy days are not considered working days and on the same principle a day on which boats and boatmen cannot be obtained should not be counted working days." This letter written 10 years ago, fully bears Mr. Maxwell out in his evidence given before me, that at that time the usage now relied on by the defendants was well known and generally recognised in Bombay, for we find him then alleging it as beyond dispute and using it as an illustration in support of his contention that native holidays should also for analogous reasons be excluded. No. 6 is a bundle of correspondence which passed in June and July 1873 between Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., as agents for the s. s. Hampden, Messrs. Cooper and Co., landing agents, the agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, who were the consignees of cargo of coal on board the Hampden and the Master Attendant of Bombay, relative to the detention of the Hampden. The principal documents among these are the following, a letter dated 12th June 1873, from Messrs. Nicol and Co. to Messrs. Cooper and Co., complaining of delay in landing the cargo, in which they say, "This cannot be ascribed to boisterous weather, as other vessels are kept constantly at work:" a letter dated 23rd July 1873 from Messrs. Nicol and Co. to the Master Attendant, asking if between 5th June and 21st July 1873 there were any days on which the state of the weather was such as to prevent the discharge of coals from a vessel lying at anchor in this harbour: the Master Attendant's reply to the last letter, also dated 23rd July 1873, stating that the 3rd, 11th, 13th, and 30th of June, and the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th of July were not working days so far as perishable articles were concerned, but if the captains had no objection to discharging and the consignees did not object to receive wet coal it could have been done with safety, and a letter dated 25th July 1873 from Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. to Messrs Peter Dale and Co., the owners of the Hampden, in which they state that the steamer had been six days on demurrage, but the consignees denied liability on the ground of boisterous weather. The letter then goes on, "We endeavoured to procure a certificate from the Master Attendant to the effect that the weather was not such as to prevent a ship from discharging, but he has not given us a document worded as we should like; such as it is, however, we enclose it, accompanied by a certificate from ourselves, which we hope may be of some service." The letter then proceeds to discuss in detail the state of the weather on each of the dates given in the Master Attendant's certificate, and then resumes, "The plea of bad weather is a mere subterfuge, and cannot be entertained. Our legal advisers being consulted recommend that a protest be declared against the charterers and consignees," and then continues to state the steps to be taken for the recovery of demurrage. The legal advisers here referred to appear from the letters of 24th, 29th and 30th July to have been the same firm of solicitors as now represent the plaintiff, and as I have already stated Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. were then the agents for the s.s. Hampden, are now the agents for the plaintiff, yet it is a fact worthy of remark that nowhere throughout the correspondence contained in exhibit 6 is there any denial of the existence of the usage to exclude wet and stormy days from working days which was relied on by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company in answer to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.'s demand for demurrage of the Hampden. The only objection raised to this answer was that the weather was not in fact wet and stormy. Mr. Maxwell offers an explanation of this fact which I shall consider in discussing his evidence given on behalf of the plaintiff. Such is the evidence directly adduced by the defendants to establish the usage on which they rely. It re[illegible]

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ration from the evidence of Mr. Corke, the [illegible] Master Attendant [illegible] on the 22nd and 23rd July, but also [illegible] merchants often sent to the Master Attendant for certificates, when there was doubt as to the weather, to know if it is suitable for taking in cargo," whereby, in my opinion, pointing to the fact of the existence of some such usage as alleged by the defendants, as shown by the custom of merchants to accept as authoritative the Master Attendant's verdict on the weather. "That it is the practice to refer to the Master Attendant the question whether or not any particular day is so wet and stormy as to prevent the shipping or discharge of cargo, is stated by almost all the witnesses called by the defendants, and one instance at least of this practice having been formerly followed by the present agents for the plaintiffs is shown by two letters of the 23rd July 187[illegible] exhibit C. Again, I pointed out in discussing the reasonableness of the usage, there appears to me to be on the whole some slight *primâ facie* probability in favour of the existence of the usage, for it seems more likely that at a time when the freight market is dull the captains and owners of ships should be willing to take the chance of a few days' delay, than that shippers should run the risk of having their cargo spoiled, and that this is a correct view of the probabilities of the case, seems to be proved by what Mr. Mowat and Ratansi Mulji have shown to have been the conduct of the captains of the Knight Templar and the Stockbridge.

(*To be continued.*)

## CALCUTTA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

This exhibition was opened on Wednesday last, at 4 p.m., by H. E. the Viceroy, at the Government Art Gallery in Bow-Bazaar. There were present on the occasion a large number of ladies and gentlemen, amongst whom we noticed His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Right Rev. Dr. Johnson, Dr. Macleod, Mr. Justice Jackson, Mr. Justice Kemp, Dr. Kelly, Sir S. Bayley, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, Mr. J. O'B. Saunders, Mr. Justice Broughton, Mr. Justice White, Mr. Grindley, Mr. J. D. Maclean and Mr. Gribble.

The Viceregal party arrived at 3-55 p.m., and His Excellency was received by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and the members of the Committee, who conducted him to his seat. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jackson, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, then approached His Excellency and said:—

My Lord,—In asking your Excellency to perform the function for which this day has been chosen, we desire to welcome you back to Calcutta, the metropolis of British India,—the centre of British industry and enterprise in the East; we desire to reclaim you for a moment from the sterner cares of the empire, and we desire to offer our sincere felicitations on the successful conduct of public affairs during a crisis of no common importance and difficulty.

My Lord, the situation which I hold in the public service forbids me to enter on a discussion of political topics, but it does not deprive me of my right of judgment, or preclude the exercise of my memory. I have read the State papers which closed the long series of Kabul correspondence. I am old enough in India to recollect Lord Dalhousie's challenge to the Sikh soldiery and the Sikh Durbar; and I am glad to think that the British interests in India the name of England and the honor of her Majesty's arms are committed to no unworthy successor of him who was rightly called The Great Pro-Consul.

My Lord, in addressing you on the formal points of this day's business, I am merely the representative and mouthpiece of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, my hon'ble friend Sir Ashley Eden, whose far-seeing and vigorous administration gives promise of providing for all the wants of this vast province.

It was the Lieutenant-Governor who originated and gave an impulse to the idea of this exhibition, and whose authority and assistance have carried it to completion; for I need not tell your Excellency that under existing circumstances, a Fine Arts Exhibition would be impossible in Calcutta, if at all fostered by Government aid.

We are assembled in a Government building, the Committee has freely used Government resources and Government establishments, and in fact the labour of the Committee has almost wholly fallen on two Government officers appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, *viz.*, Mr. Risley and Mr. Loch.

I do only the barest justice when I say of Mr. Loch in particular, that his exertions have been untiring as they have been invaluable. Indeed, the efforts of the last few days have been attended by serious risk to his health.

The present is the third exhibition of the Fine Arts which has been held in Calcutta within times at all recent. The last preceding one, held in 1874, when Lord Northbrook was Viceroy and Sir Richard Temple was Lieutenant-Governor, seems to have been regarded as belonging to the Simla series of annual exhibitions, for which no good reason is apparent.

For although the lines of these exhibitions have been generally followed, the situation is very different, and for any useful purposes the present can only be compared with those held in Calcutta. In 1871, 348 pictures were exhibited, and in 1874 Sir Richard Temple stated in his opening address that although the number of pictures in the catalogue was 308, numerous additional works of art had been received, and a total of 500 was anticipated. It appears that 383 were actually exhibited.

The catalogue which I now place in your Excellency's hands, and to which in turn additions will have to be made, having been only completed this morning, it has been impossible to obtain the means of complete comparison, but a few particulars which I have extracted from it may be thought interesting.

The whole number of pictures is 344, of which nearly 30 are the property of the public, having their permanent home in the Art Gallery. Some 35 have been lent for the occasion, and the rest are *bonâ fide* exhibited works, in competition for one or other of the 13 prizes offered. Of the whole, about 154 are oil paintings. Some 124 are water-colour paintings other than studies, of which nearly 50 are flower subjects. Some 35 are monochromes and architectural drawings, and 30 are water-colour studies by students of the School of Art.

As to the exhibitors I have not been able to separate artists from amateurs; the latter of course greatly preponderate, but professional artists are attaining a pre-eminence for which as yet there has been no precedent. But your Excellency will be glad to learn that among the competitors there are no less than 21 ladies from all parts of India, of whom 14 are married; and the native exhibitors are 16, two of whom are from Madras, one from Bombay, and the remainder of Bengal.

In estimating and comparing the number and quality of works for exhibition this year, there are two facts of the greatest moment, which have to be borne in mind.

1st. The shortness of the time for preparation.

2nd. The mobilisation of a great portion of the army.

The project of an exhibition appears to have occurred to his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor late in the year, it was not possible to arrange preliminaries and issue the first announcement until quite the end of October.

Now, it is certain that with the view of getting together a large collection of works of art, and especially with a view to the production of original works, there ought to be at the very least, six months' previous notice.

But in addition to this, owing to the exigencies of the public service, about one-half of the army is actually on the move, and the heads of the other half are turned in quite other directions than Calcutta. Companionships of the Bath and medals attached to many-coloured ribbons, being far more attractive than all the prizes that we had to offer.

This,—in addition to affecting the whole number of works, for among the officers of the army are some of the very finest amateur painters—has most seriously affected the competition for His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's prizes.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has at present under consideration the proposal that exhibitions of the Fine Arts should henceforth be annually held in Calcutta, and we hope that he may see his way to an affirmative decision.

One topic of interest usually to be found in addresses on these occasions is an announcement of the award of prizes. I regret that it is not in my power to make any report to Your Excellency on this part of the subject, as owing to the inevitably backward state of our preparations, it has not been possible yet for the judges to do their duty.

This circumstance forbids my drawing attention prominently to particular pictures, but those who glance over the catalogue will find many familiar and favourite names as well as some fresh ones.

The catalogue will also show to what persons the Committee is largely indebted for contributions of various kinds. Amongst whom I may refer to a gentleman attached to your Excellency's staff, who is equally famed for artistic skill and for military and administrative efficiency.

One feature of the exhibitions in Calcutta, necessarily wanting at Simla, is steadily assuming larger proportions, that is the work of the students of the Government School of Art.

Mr. Loch is sanguine that in this work your Excellency will find evidence of progress, indicating industry, versatility and inventive power.

About 50 contributions from these young men are shown on the present occasion.

I must not conclude without acknowledging, on the part of the Committee, the liberality of those gentlemen, native and others, who have contributed prizes on this occasion. Nor must I omit the expression of regret that the promise of a prize by H. H. the Maharaja of Vizianagram was much too late for inclusion in the Advertisements.

My Lord, I have been designedly brief, for this I give the reason addressed by Horace to the Emperor Augustus,

Cum tot sustineas et tanta negotia solus . . . .
in publica commoda peccem. Si longo sermone morer
tua tempora, Cæsar.

We pray your Excellency to declare this exhibition opened.

His Excellency replied as follows:—

Your Honour, Mr. Jackson, Ladies and Gentlemen, I have willingly responded to the invitation with which you have honoured me, to preside at the opening of what I understand to be the first *annual* Exhibition of Fine Arts at Calcutta; for to me at least my public participation in those pleasures of hope which the occasion naturally inspires, will be, I think, hereafter one of the private "pleasures of memory."

India, Ladies and Gentlemen, is a land of marvels and mysteries, and very perplexing questions, of which none of her Viceroys, however ambitious he may be, can possibly aspire to solve more than just a very few in the short course of his sojourn here. I am myself already half way to the close of my own official life amongst you; but there is still one peculiarly Indian question which puzzles me more and more, the more I attempt to understand it. There exists, as you know between the clouds and crags of Northern India a scattered group of somewhat flimsy and incapacious tenements, which for some six months of every year scantily provides a temporary habitation for a peripatetic Government. The pencil of Mr. Noakes has bequeathed to the walls of this gallery a very faithful and effective picture of its high rugged hills and low ricketty houses. It figures on our maps as Simla, but in our newspapers as *Capua*. And the question that puzzles me is why Simla should be called Capua. The ancient Capua was, I believe, a very delightful place, regarded by its inhabitants and visitors as the abode of every enjoyment which unlimited luxury can provide for unlimited leisure. But I must frankly confess that in my own experience of this modern Capua—and I believe it in nowise differs from that of all my fellow-workers there—I have enjoyed so little leisure, and discovered so little luxury, that till the other day I could think of no other reason why Simla should be called Capua than that which induced the Greeks to call the Furies the sweet-tempered ones, although their society was the reverse of soothing. A few days ago, however, I had the advantage of a short conversation with the accomplished principal of the Calcutta School of Arts, and this opened my mind to a new light on the question. For I gather from Mr. Loch that, in establishing an annual exhibition of pictures, Calcutta has taken from Simla an influence and an example, which, though I trust, they will not corrupt the Carthaginian virtues of this metropolis, have undoubtedly the Capuan quality of promoting enjoyment. It cannot be denied that the contemplation and study of the fine arts conduces to the enjoyment of human life; and to provide such a source of enjoyment is the special object and function of those exhibitions. But the one we are about to open today is only the first of a contemplated series; whereas at Simla it has already been my privilege to open two out of seven similar exhibitions: and I rejoice to associate myself here with an experiment, to which these exhibitions have contributed not only example, but assistance in the shape of some good and interesting pictures.

Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, in alluding to these and other contributions, I shall not presume to criticise: for I have not yet attained to the privileged position of an ex-Viceroy, and therefore, I do not yet feel entitled to indulge in unrestricted criticism of work to the accomplishment of which I have contributed nothing—not even a difficulty. But there is one feature of this exhibition which has much impressed me, a [illegible] to which I think I may venture [illegible] unmerited advance. I [illegible] to the market variety of its contents. In variety, indeed, I think this exhibition may favourably compare with the other famous exhibition which was presided over by the industrious and immortal Mrs. Jarley. From the flower of the grass, the beast of the field, and the bird of the air, to the human form, divine or otherwise, every variety of subject is represented upon these walls—every variety of treatment. You will find here copies from the immortal masters as well as portraits of that sex which, whether or not you [illegible] is immortally the mortal mistress of [illegible] that sex is largely represented, and more [illegible] as well as the subject mentioned. The catalogue of the pictorial productions of the lady contributors, as well, mostly [illegible]. One accomplished lady has produced for the embellishment of this exhibition a very attractive little brown baby. I know not whether this is her first production of this kind, but it is so successful that I hope it will not be her last. You will, doubtless, observe with satisfaction that Mr. Loch's students, not unmindful of the advice of his predecessor, have evinced much industry and promise in the portraiture of some of the leading members of the native community of this city, whose interesting likeness you will readily recognise on the walls of the adjoining rooms. In short, the present exhibition, like the Government of India, embraces a great number of subjects, Native and European. And like the Government of India, I doubt not it will furnish occasion for a great number of criticism upon the treatment of those subjects, but I hope and believe that the hostile critics will be in the minority. On one subject, I think we shall all be unanimous; and that is the obligation owed to Mr. Loch for the time and care he had bestowed upon the arrangement, and to Mr. Justice Jackson for the influential assistance he has given to the organization of this exhibition. At the opening of the Calcutta School of Arts in 1876, your late gifted Lieutenant-Governor, whose energy and taste had provided and improved the building in which we are now assembled, explained how he had constructed skylights for the purpose of exhibiting in the most advantageous light what was then presented to the public gaze. Standing on this floor, and under the light he had thus thrown upon the prospect of their vacation, Sir R. Temple reminded the students of the Calcutta School of Arts that it was their privilege, not only to contemplate and advance, but also to study and imitate every striking and beautiful object. But he wisely added that there is no object which art may not render beautiful and striking. That was, I think, a true and suggestive observation, but I will not now dwell upon all it suggests in connection with the future of this institution. I have sufficiently, and perhaps too long, already occupied your time. My own time, ladies and gentlemen, has of late been chiefly occupied in connection with the stern, perhaps barbarous, but sometimes salutary, arts of war. It has given me pleasure to associate myself on this occasion with the gentler arts of peace—to meet my fellow subjects on ground uninvaded by the rancorous animosities of political passion or party strife, and to express thus publicly my sincere good wishes for the prosperous development of that gracious enterprise which finds its first periodical expression in the exhibition I have now to declare opened.

The following is a list of the prizes offered:—

1. His Excellency the Viceroy's Prize (open to amateurs only.)—For the best water-colour picture; Indian subject.

2. The Hon'ble Sir Ashley Eden's Prize:—For the best water-colour picture. (Open to all competitors, professional or amateur, provided that in the case of a work by a professional artist it shall have been painted in India or shall represent an Indian subject.)

3. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's 1st Prize.—For the best original picture in oil or water-colour by a commissioned officer.

4. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's 2nd Prize:—For the best original picture by a non-commissioned officer or private soldier.

5. The Hon'ble Louis Jackson's Prize:—For the best picture in oil or water-colour, whether original or copy, by a lady.

6 & 7. The Maharajah Jotendro Mohun Tagore's Prizes:—For the best figure subject in oil by a native of India, and for the best figure subject in water-colour by a native of India.

8. The Maharajah of Burdwan's Prize:—For the best landscape in oil or water-colour by a native of India.

9. Dr. Rajendralala Mitra's Prize:—For the best specimen of fine art applied to book illustration by lithography, wood-engraving, or etching by a native of India.

10. The Society's 1st Prize:—For the best oil-painting. (Open to all competitors, whether amateur or professional, under the same conditions as those attached to No. 2 on this list.)

11. The Society's 2nd Prize (open to amateurs only):—For the best figure subject in oil or water-colour.

12. The Society's 3rd Prize (for amateurs only):—For the best fruit or flower painting.

13. The Maharajah of Vizianagram's Prizes:—For the best painting in oil of flowers, fruit, or still-life by a native of India; and for the best painting in water-colour of flowers, fruit, or still-life by a native of India.

For the present we may add that the Exhibition was a decided success.—*Statesman.*

## MAJOR WHYTE-MELVILLE AND MR. GYE.

(*Standard*, Dec. 7.)

The world of art has this week to mourn the loss at almost one and the same moment of a faithful servant, and a brilliant ornament. Each fell a victim to that passion for field sports which annually exacts its tribute of lives from almost every class of English society. Mr. Gye died on Wednesday from the effect of a gun-shot wound which he received the week before while out with a shooting party in Oxfordshire, and Major Whyte-Melville was thrown from his horse on the next day and killed upon the spot. He was hunting with the Vale of White Horse hounds, and while galloping across a ploughed field, his horse fell, and the unfortunate gentleman, falling heavily at the same time, broke his neck. Such an accident is uncommon; and nowhere could a man seem less likely to meet with serious injury than in crossing an open field of ploughed land, where there are no rabbit holes or other treacherous pitfalls for man or beast, and where the ground is soft and yielding. The case of Mr. Gye was somewhat different. He had just climbed over a wall, and turned round to take a companion's gun while he too should get over it. As the gun was being handed across it went off, and the charge was lodged in Mr. Gye's right side. He remained alive till Wednesday, but there seems from the first to have been very little hope of his recovery. In fact, a charge of small shot at only a yard or two's distance is far more dangerous than a bullet, and it is difficult to conceive how any one could recover from such a wound as that sustained by Mr. Gye. How the accident occurred, however, is just as mysterious as are most other gun accidents of this nature. Persons accustomed to shooting would never either give or take a gun across a fence with its muzzle pointing either to themselves or any other person. Either Sir A. Horsford or Mr. Gye must have slipped, and jerked the gun into a dangerous position. But no evidence was given upon this point at the inquest, and Sir Alfred Horsford himself does not seem to have been examined. The majority of accidents in shooting occur in the same way, and we fear we must add that it is because a great number of sportsmen are most culpably careless with their guns. Though guns are such deadly weapons, the constant observance of one or two very simple precautions really robs them of all danger, except, of course, in the case of accidents which no foresight would have prevented. But, under ordinary circumstances, accidents of this nature, instead of being so common, ought never to occur at all. If a gun bursts, or if in shooting a thick cover one man kills another whom he cannot see; these are accidents which no care could prevent, and such risks must be reckoned with as drawbacks inseparable from the amusement. But no man need either shoot himself or be shot in getting over a fence if he holds his gun in a perpendicular position and keeps it at half-cock. Of course, a fence may give way with him, or in frosty weather he may slip, or he may catch his foot in a bramble; but, in either of these cases, if he is thinking of what he is doing, and moving with proper deliberation, the risk is small. It seems, moreover, from the evidence given at the inquest, that on this occasion the party were returning from shooting, and if so, one would have supposed the guns to have been unloaded. It is such a very simple thing to take out cartridges from a breechloader, that there is no cause for neglecting to do so when the sport is over. It is true that in this particular case we do not know whether the day's shooting was actually finished, or whether a few more shots might be still expected. If, however, the friends were going straight home without any more thought of sport no man's gun should have been loaded.

In Major Whyte-Melville we have lost one of those accomplished literary soldiers who are, perhaps, less common now than they were in former times. The Army and Navy, however, have furnished a fair proportion of novelists within the last century; whilst, if poets and historians be included, the list, of course, may be considerably extended. One thinks at once of Captain Marryat and Captain Morris, of Colonel Hamley and Colonel Hamilton, the author of a capital novel now less known than it deserves to be, called "Cyril Thornton." Many of our readers will be able to add a name or two for themselves. But few, we think, have given their readers more unmixed pleasure than the author of "The Interpreter" and "Digby Grand." Without the rollicking fun of Marryat, or the humour of Colonel Hamley, Major Whyte-Melville had a power of description which neither of them surpassed, or perhaps equalled, and a fertility of invention displaying itself in a prodigality of exciting incident which is hardly to be found either in "Midshipman Easy" or "Lady Lee's Widowhood." Whyte-Melville no doubt had enjoyed a large and varied experience. He was born in 1821, entered the army at the age of eighteen, and became a captain in the Coldstream Guards at twenty-five. During these seven years he was unconsciously accumulating materials for "Digby Grand," his first performance, and, as many still think, his best. He left the English Army in 1849; but served with the Cavalry of the Turkish Contingent during the Crimean war, where he acquired the knowledge afterwards turned to account in "The Interpreter." An officer in the Guards possessing any literary skill and constructive genius could hardly help giving as interesting pictures of London life; and, as a participator in the Crimean war, he could found a story on events which must, for Englishmen, at all events, possess an undying interest. But on other fields he showed to almost equal advantage. In the "Brooks of Bridlemere" and in "Holmby House" he was on new ground: yet he held his own on it as completely as he had done on the old. Nobody could describe gentlemen better than the ex-Guardsman, though we should hardly say that his ladies come up to quite the same level. He was equally at home in the hunting field or St. James' street, and he was no doubt the writer whom the author of "Guy Livingstone" first took for his model. In fact, we may call him to some extent, and on a small scale, the founder of a school, the members of which profess equal familiarity with the ball-room, the barrack, and the hunting-field; and play the soldier, the sportsman, the lover, and the dandy with equal and unvarying success. Whyte-Melville, indeed, had too much taste to introduce the muscular hero familiar to us in "Guy Livingstone" and "Sword and Gown." But he paved the way for them. He created that taste for the military fighting "swell" which Lawrence, as we may say, fooled to the top of its bent, and which, in some of Lawrence's successors, has degenerated to a very low level.

That Major Whyte-Melville should have been killed in the hunting-field will seem to many people not an unnatural termination of his career. He died in harness, and in the pursuit which he loved best. Not so, however, with Mr. Gye. Between his life and his death there is no congruity at all, and the general regret which must be felt for his death is, if anything, rather aggravated by the manner in which it occurred. Mr. Gye was associated in the minds of the British public with a branch of art which is commonly, though perhaps erroneously, supposed to have less in common than any other with the comparatively rude pastimes known as field sports. For more than thirty years Mr. Gye had been, in one form or another, the directing spirit of the Italian Opera at Covent-garden. He had introduced to the English public the most famous singers of the last twenty years, and had earned a title to the gratitude of all lovers of music in London which cannot easily be over-estimated. The cruel fate which has now snatched him away from us is veiled under none of those fanciful or sentimental notions which may serve to throw a kind of romance round the loss of his literary contemporary. That two such lives should have been lost, almost simultaneously, in the pursuit of those sports on which Englishmen pride themselves so much, is deeply to be regretted for more reasons than one. But every true sportsman knows that the chase has its own dangers, which the less he thinks about the better, and which must be faced if this nurse of hardihood is to survive. Besides, it is not only in hunting and shooting that men risk their lives every day; and, much as we must deplore the loss of the two valuable lives which have recently been taken from us, it would be still more deplorable if it should ever come to be forgotten that physical endurance, nerve, presence of mind, and intrepidity, which field sports directly tend to foster, can hardly be purchased too dearly.

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SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

### THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR
JANUARY 1879.
Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
*Indian Postage*, ½ *Anna.*
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The* GUIDE *has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi, Nizam State, Madras and the several other lines of Railway.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following

AGENTS.

Bombay.......Thacker, & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Refreshment Rooms, Apollo Bunder; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Treacher & Co.; Badham & Co.; Asquith and Lord; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad......Kellner & Co.
Bhosawul......Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta........Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee........Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore.....Kellner & Co.
London.........G. Street, 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras.........Higginbotham & Co.; Gantz Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road; and Railway Station, Raichore.
Ootacamund...."Neilgherry Courier" Office.
Poona..........Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Shahabad......Refreshment Room.
Secunderabad...Cursetjee & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting such correct information.

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THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

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### WELL WORTHY OF NOTICE AS A CERTAIN CURE.

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As a General Family Aperient Medicine they have no equal, being mild in their operation, and grateful to the Stomach, they give a healthy tone and vigour to the different secretions, causing the necessary organs of the Stomach and Liver to resume their activity, thus restoring the appetite, promoting digestion, and strengthening the whole system.

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THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

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